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ADAMS'

TESTED SEEDS

Quality 1882-1931 Service



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BUREAU OF AGROLOGY

1804

Vegetable Seed Trials

LAWN GRASS SEEDS

Prices on Grass Seeds subject to change. The pound prices do not include postage; 100 pound prices are by freight or express, at purchaser's expense.



HOW TO MAKE A LAWN

A well-kept lawn instantly commands the attention of all lovers of the beautiful in Nature, and is an unfailing mark of intelligence and good taste. To obtain best results the main point is to start right. The best soil is a good medium texture; the surface should be thoroughly pulverized and smoothed to the desired grade, removing all large stones, roots and hardened pieces of earth that cannot be readily broken. When the soil is firm, level and suitably moist, sow **Adams' Lawn Grass Seed** at the rate of 75 to 100 pounds per acre, or a pound to 300 square feet (a space 15x20). It is unwise to be too economical in the quantity of seed used, if the best results are desired. The seed should be sown broadcast and as evenly as possible, then give a thorough rolling or tamp well with the back of a spade. Seed must be well firmed in soil.

We are asked, "What causes Crab Grass in lawns?"

From our own experience we find that most of our native grasses go through a rest period in late summer, and it is at this time that the Crab Grass begins to make its appearance, and if the weather should prove showery it has the effect of producing a vigorous growth of this pest.

Crab Grass re-seeds itself, and experience has proven that the seeds will remain dormant an indefinite length of time before germinating.

Our lawn grass does not contain Crab Grass seed.

SOWING

The sowing of grass seed in late summer or fall is highly recommended. Sowing at this time of year causes the young grass to "stool out," whereas if planted during hot weather, it tends to grow tall and slender. For this reason it requires a greater quantity of seed. Fall planting is also beneficial in that it prevents the re-seeding of weeds. Spring planting is also satisfactory, but should be done early in order that the young grass will obtain a good growth before warm weather.

Water lightly but thoroughly. It is not advisable to "soak" the ground until the new grass has been cut.

New turf should have its first cutting when the grass is from 2 to 3 inches long. Set the blades of the mower high to clip only the ends of the young grass.

By proper care of the lawn during winter months, you will be rewarded by the greater beauty of your lawn next summer.

Continuous cropping with one crop impoverishes the richest soil. Blue Grass is no exception and when not fed with proper fertilizers, soon turns sour. Blue Grass is a permanent crop and requires richer feeding than most crops. It must be thoroughly enriched if it is to live and grow.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS (*Poa-pratensis*) Fancy Clean

Kentucky Blue Grass is the most nutritious, hardy and valuable of all northern grasses. Sown with White Clover it forms a splendid lawn; for this purpose use not less than fifty-four pounds of Blue Grass and 14 pounds of White Clover per acre. If sown by itself for meadow or pasturage, use about twenty-eight pounds per acre. **1 lb., 50c; 3 lbs., \$1.35;** for larger lots inquire for prices.

ADAMS' "EVERGREEN" LAWN GRASS

This special mixture produces beautiful and permanent lawns. It is made from our own formula and composed of grasses which are adapted for the purpose of producing turf which retains its rich green color and velvety appearance throughout the entire summer and fall. Our seed is thoroughly re-cleaned. **1 lb., 50c; 3 lbs., \$1.35.**

SHADY PLACE GRASS

For sowing in shady places we recommend the use of this special mixture. It will quickly produce an abundant and even growth of beautiful green grass. The grasses used in making this special mixture are only those that are well adapted for growing in shade, and as it blends well with our regular Lawn Grass Mixtures, it may be used on those portions of the lawn which are shaded by trees, buildings, etc., thus covering the whole area with a rich green sward. **1 lb., 50c; 3 lbs. for \$1.35.**

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER SEED

Excellent for use on lawns; forms a close herbage and remains green throughout the season. **1 lb., 50c.**

Special Lawn Grass Mixtures on Request.



Ask Us About Fertilizers Best Adapted for Your Lawn.



GREETINGS

On Our Fiftieth Anniversary



T. LEE ADAMS
Founder

1882

1931

Our Pledge

To sell you products of distinctive merit only, each worthy of your respect and confidence.

To make every transaction reflect the thought that our fifty years of National reputation for quality, value and service must stand or fall on that transaction.



E. CHESTER LUCK
President



To not rest on the laurels of past successes, but to work hard to keep in advance of the developments of the seed industry and the needs of our customers.

To value the good will of our many patrons in putting the best into every opportunity given us to render service.



ALBERT S. SMITH
Vice President



ROBERT L. LUCK
Secretary

E. CHESTER LUCK,
President

T. LEE ADAMS SEED COMPANY

417 Walnut St.

Phone Victor 8404

Kansas City, Mo.

INSTRUCTIONS TO PURCHASERS

Free Delivery

We Deliver Free in the United States, by Mail, Freight or Express, our option, to any express or post office, all Vegetable and Flower Seeds. All other articles, including bulbs, are quoted f. o. b. Kansas City, Mo., and postage must be added as per table at the right where goods are desired by parcel post.

Write your Name and Address distinctly and in full; please use the Order Sheet and Envelope inserted in this Catalogue.

How to Send Money

Remittances may be sent either in the form of a Money Order, Bank Check or Draft, or if currency is sent it should be registered. Postage stamps are satisfactory for small amounts.

General Information

Poisons cannot be sent by mail. Liquids and goods packed in glass should be sent by Express.

We must decline sending goods C. O. D. unless 25 per cent of their value accompanies the order.

Should you change your address, we will esteem it a favor if you will notify us, so we can forward our Catalogue with regularity; if you receive two Catalogues of the same kind please hand one to some friend who has a garden.

Should an error occur, we desire to be promptly informed, and will take pleasure in making satisfactory corrections.

Order Early. It will greatly facilitate shipments if orders are sent early. We endeavor to fill all orders the day received.

Zone Rates—May be had by applying to your postmaster, who will tell you which zone you are in with reference to Kansas City or upon application we will tell you if you supply us with the name of your postoffice.

Insurance extra, 5c for each package up to \$5.00, 8c up to \$25.00, 10c up to \$50.00.

PARCEL POST WEIGHT LIMIT

The weight limit within the Local, 1st, 2d and 3rd Zones is seventy (70) pounds, within the other Zones it is fifty (50) pounds and the size limit eighty-four (84) inches for combined length and largest girth.

Packages weighing 8 oz. or less can be forwarded anywhere in the U. S. at a cost of one and a half cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

ZONES		1st	2d	3rd	4th	5th
Weight in Pounds	Local	Up to 50 Miles From Kansas City	50 to 150 Miles From Kansas City	150 to 300 Miles From Kansas City	300 to 600 Miles From Kansas City	600 to 1000 Miles From Kansas City
1	\$0.07	\$0.07	\$0.07	\$0.08	\$0.08	\$0.09
2	.08	.08	.08	.10	.12	.15
3	.08	.09	.09	.12	.16	.21
4	.09	.10	.10	.14	.20	.27
5	.09	.11	.11	.16	.24	.33
6	.10	.12	.12	.18	.28	.39
7	.10	.13	.13	.20	.32	.45
8	.11	.14	.14	.22	.36	.51
9	.11	.15	.15	.24	.40	.57
10	.12	.16	.16	.26	.44	.63
11	.12	.17	.17	.28	.48	.69
12	.13	.18	.18	.30	.52	.75
13	.13	.19	.19	.32	.56	.81
14	.14	.20	.20	.34	.60	.87
15	.14	.21	.21	.36	.64	.93
16	.15	.22	.22	.38	.68	.99
17	.15	.23	.23	.40	.72	1.05
18	.16	.24	.24	.42	.76	1.11
19	.16	.25	.25	.44	.80	1.17
20	.17	.26	.26	.46	.84	1.23
21	.17	.27	.27	.48	.88	1.29
22	.18	.28	.28	.50	.92	1.35
23	.18	.29	.29	.52	.96	1.41
24	.19	.30	.30	.54	1.00	1.47
25	.19	.31	.31	.56	1.04	1.53
26	.20	.32	.32	.58	1.08	1.59
27	.20	.33	.33	.60	1.12	1.65
28	.21	.34	.34	.62	1.16	1.71
29	.21	.35	.35	.64	1.20	1.77
30	.22	.36	.36	.66	1.24	1.83
31	.22	.37	.37	.68	1.28	1.89
32	.23	.38	.38	.70	1.32	1.95
33	.23	.39	.39	.72	1.36	2.01
34	.24	.40	.40	.74	1.40	2.07
35	.24	.41	.41	.76	1.44	2.13
36	.25	.42	.42	.78	1.48	2.19
37	.25	.43	.43	.80	1.52	2.25
38	.26	.44	.44	.82	1.56	2.31
39	.26	.45	.45	.84	1.60	2.37
40	.27	.46	.46	.86	1.64	2.43
41	.27	.47	.47	.88	1.68	2.49
42	.28	.48	.48	.90	1.72	2.55
43	.28	.49	.49	.92	1.76	2.61
44	.29	.50	.50	.94	1.80	2.67
45	.29	.51	.51	.96	1.84	2.73
46	.30	.52	.52	.98	1.88	2.79
47	.30	.53	.53	1.00	1.92	2.85
48	.31	.54	.54	1.02	1.96	2.91
49	.31	.55	.55	1.04	2.00	2.97
50	.32	.56	.56	1.06	2.04	3.03
51	.32	.57	.57	1.08	.....	.....
52	.33	.58	.58	1.10	.....	.....
53	.33	.59	.59	1.12	.....	.....
54	.34	.60	.60	1.14	.....	.....
55	.34	.61	.61	1.16	.....	.....
56	.35	.62	.62	1.18	.....	.....
57	.35	.63	.63	1.20	.....	.....
58	.36	.64	.64	1.22	.....	.....
59	.36	.65	.65	1.24	.....	.....
60	.37	.66	.66	1.26	.....	.....
61	.37	.67	.67	1.28	.....	.....
62	.38	.68	.68	1.30	.....	.....
63	.38	.69	.69	1.32	.....	.....
64	.39	.70	.70	1.34	.....	.....
65	.39	.71	.71	1.36	.....	.....
66	.40	.72	.72	1.38	.....	.....
67	.40	.73	.73	1.40	.....	.....
68	.41	.74	.74	1.42	.....	.....
69	.41	.75	.75	1.44	.....	.....
70	.42	.76	.76	1.46	.....	.....

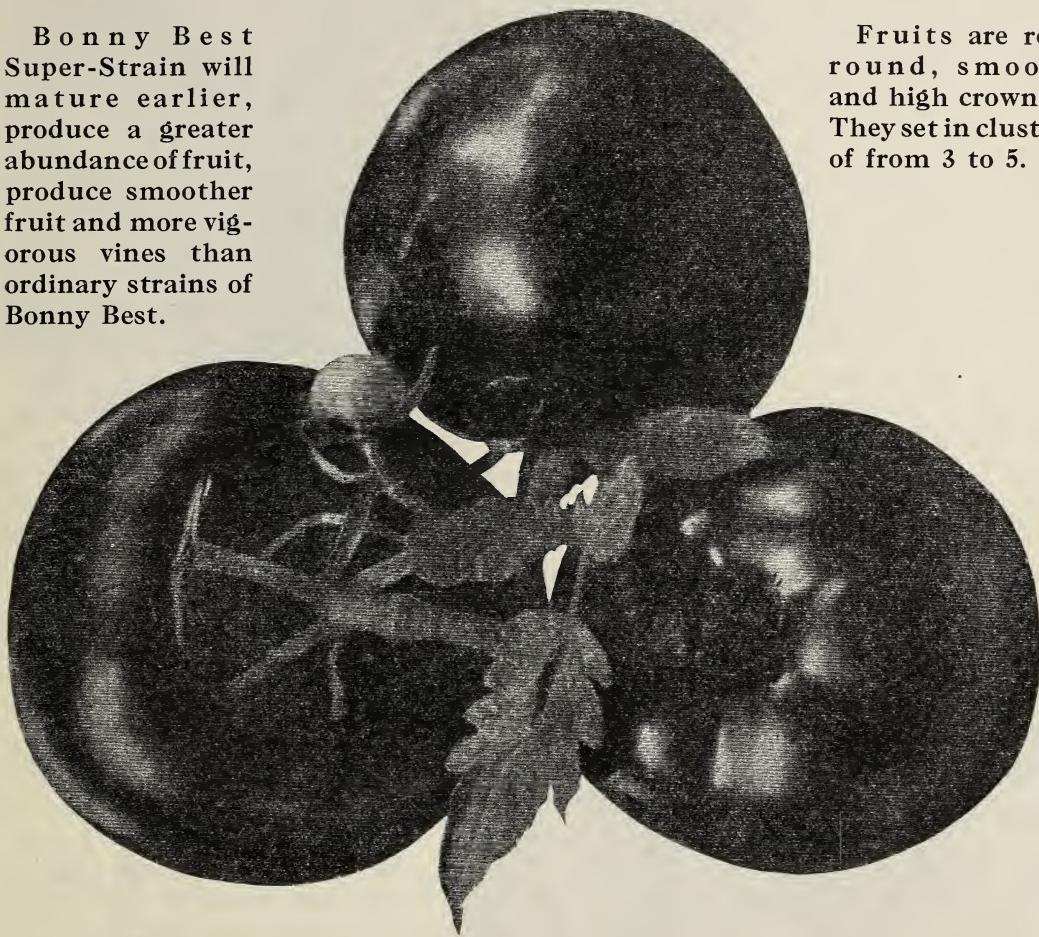
We give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we send out, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned.

1931 VARIETIES of DECIDED MERIT

BONNY BEST SUPER STRAIN TOMATO (Reselected)

Bonny Best Super-Strain will mature earlier, produce a greater abundance of fruit, produce smoother fruit and more vigorous vines than ordinary strains of Bonny Best.

Fruits are red, round, smooth and high crowned. They set in clusters of from 3 to 5.



Seed is grown from the finest stocks in the line breeding plots. Young plants are rogued at transplanting for vigor and in the field for purity and type. Only large, smooth fruits are taken for seed. The plant and not individual fruit is used as a basis for selection. Only plants of highest vigor, yield and quality are used. Grown in the North near the Canadian border with a growing season of only about three months and a half free from frost, with generally cool days and many cold nights. This has without doubt been a factor in the improvement of this strain.

Pkt., 40c; oz., \$4.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$16.00; 1lb., \$60.00.

ONE OUNCE OF THIS SEED WILL PRODUCE ABOUT 2,000 PLANTS.

1931 VARIETIES of DECIDED MERIT**BROCCOLI—90 Days to Maturity****ITALIAN GREEN SPROUTING "CALABRESE"****One Ounce of Seed Will Produce 1,500 Plants**

An Italian vegetable rapidly gaining popularity here. Start seed in hot bed or greenhouse in February or March, transplanting later the same as cabbage, except about 30 inches apart in the row. For later use sow in open bed in May and transplant as above.

The heads somewhat resemble cauliflower in form, but are smaller and more compact and are of a bluish green color. After the head is cut the plant produces many side shoots of smaller heads which are again cut with about six inches of stem and leaves, all of which is cooked and served the same as asparagus.

Sprouts should be cut regularly and as soon as developed, otherwise these small flower buds will open and fail to produce further heads.



Broccoli-Calabrese

Pkt., 25c; oz., \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$7.00.**CAULIFLOWER—WHITE WONDER****85 Days to Maturity****One Ounce of Seed Will Produce 2,000 Plants**

A new variety of cauliflower developed by our Danish grower. The heads much resemble Early Snowball, but are even whiter than this variety and about one week earlier.

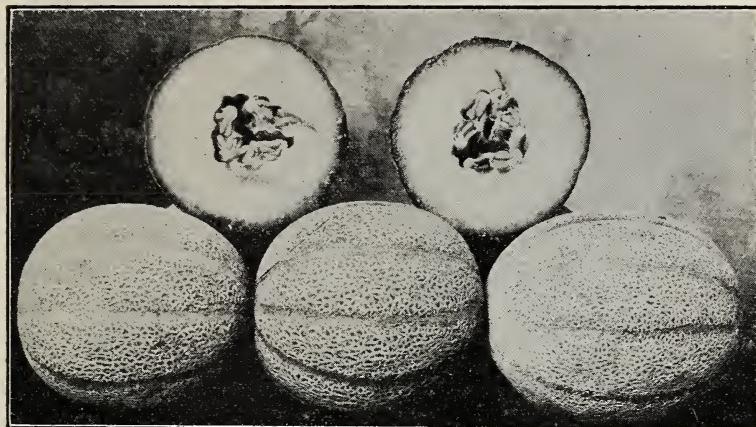
The plant is dwarf and its handsome large broad leaves afford the head unusually fine protection. The inner leaves wrap tightly over the head, protecting it from the beginning and the large wrapper leaves permit easy tying. It excels Snowball for vigor and produces fine large snow white compact heads.

Pkt., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., \$2.00; oz., \$3.50.

Cauliflower (White Wonder)

1931 VARIETIES of DECIDED MERIT

IMPERIAL CANTALOUPE



This melon proved to be an exceptional success this past season with our market gardeners' trade. The vine is exceptionally robust and stays green long after other strains have withered. The melons are large, nicely shaped and stand up well.

This variety is an improvement over Hales Best. It is slightly larger than the standard Rocky Ford, has a very thick salmon colored flesh, is fairly heavy netted, and the spaces between the ribs are very distinctive. Its chief advantage is its extreme earliness. It is 10 days to two weeks ahead of any other cantaloupe and its ability to stand trucking and long distant shipping are of advantage.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.00.

NEW STONE MOUNTAIN WATERMELON

90 days to maturity. A mammoth, nearly round, smooth melon, attaining a weight on good melon ground as high as 80 pounds. It ripens very close to its light green rind. The flesh is deep red, very sweet, and of delicious flavor. This wonderful melon is almost solid heart, having very few seeds, which are white with black tips. Unexcelled for home and nearby markets.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c;
lb., \$1.50.



Stone Mountain

THE FINEST WATERMELON THAT GROWS

1931 VARIETIES of DECIDED MERIT

CHINESE CABBAGE CHIHILI—70 Days to Maturity

One Ounce of Seed Will Produce About 2,000 Plants



Chihili

A strain of Chinese or Celery Cabbage which is rapidly gaining in prominence. Length of head is about 16 inches, being somewhat taller than Wong-Bok, but not so tall as Pe-Tsai, making it an ideal size for market gardeners' trade. Outer leaves are dark bluish green, while the inside is creamy white and of fine quality.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.50.

ALPHA

THE EARLIEST CABBAGE

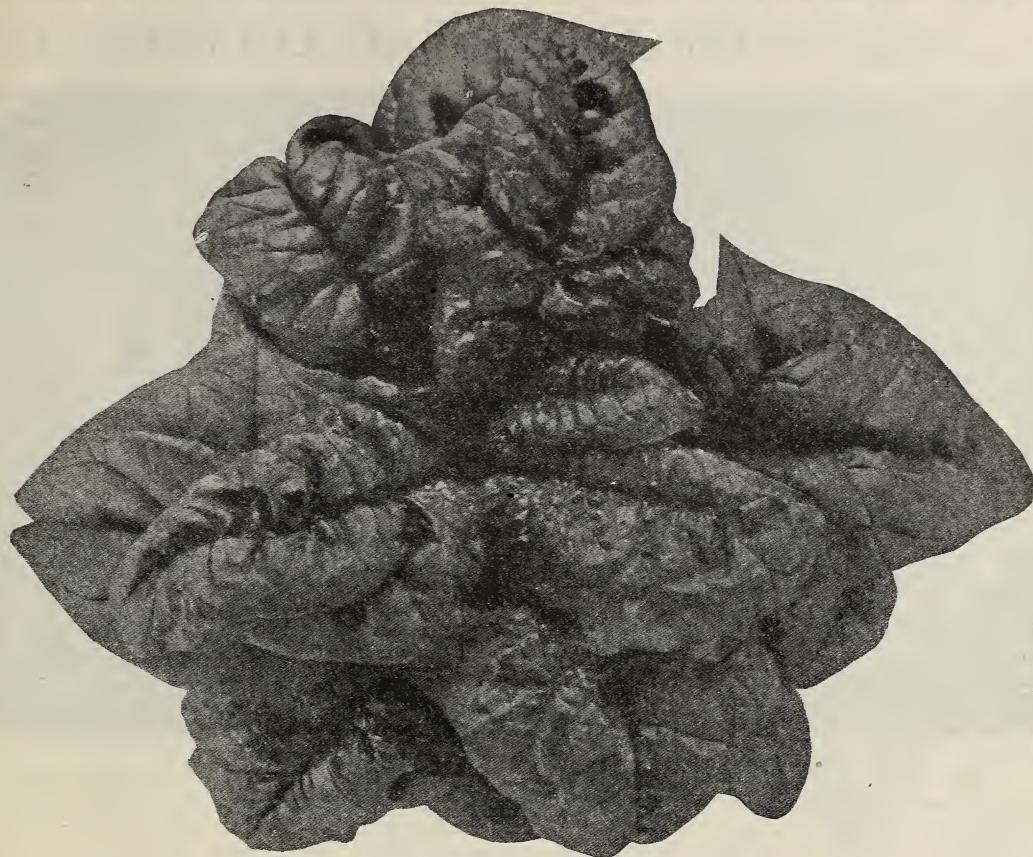


Alpha

A new cabbage developed by our grower in Denmark. It greatly resembles Golden Acre, its chief advantage being its extreme earliness, it being several days earlier than Golden Acre or Wakefield and producing fine solid round heads. It requires very little space to grow as it can be planted closer together than any other variety of early cabbage.

Pkt., 20c; oz., \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$3.00.

1931 VARIETIES of DECIDED MERIT



DARKBLOOM SPINACH—(40 Days to Maturity)

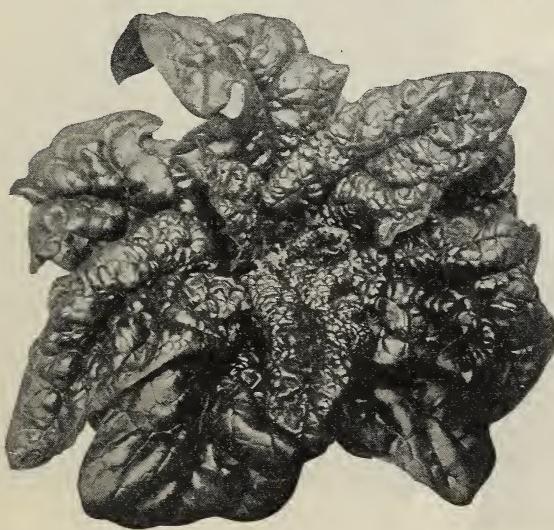
A better and darker strain of the well-known Bloomsdale. Its darker color gives the plants a fresh appearance for a longer time after being cut than ordinary Bloomsdale Savoy.

Pkt., 10c; 1b., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

LONG STANDING SAVOY SPINACH

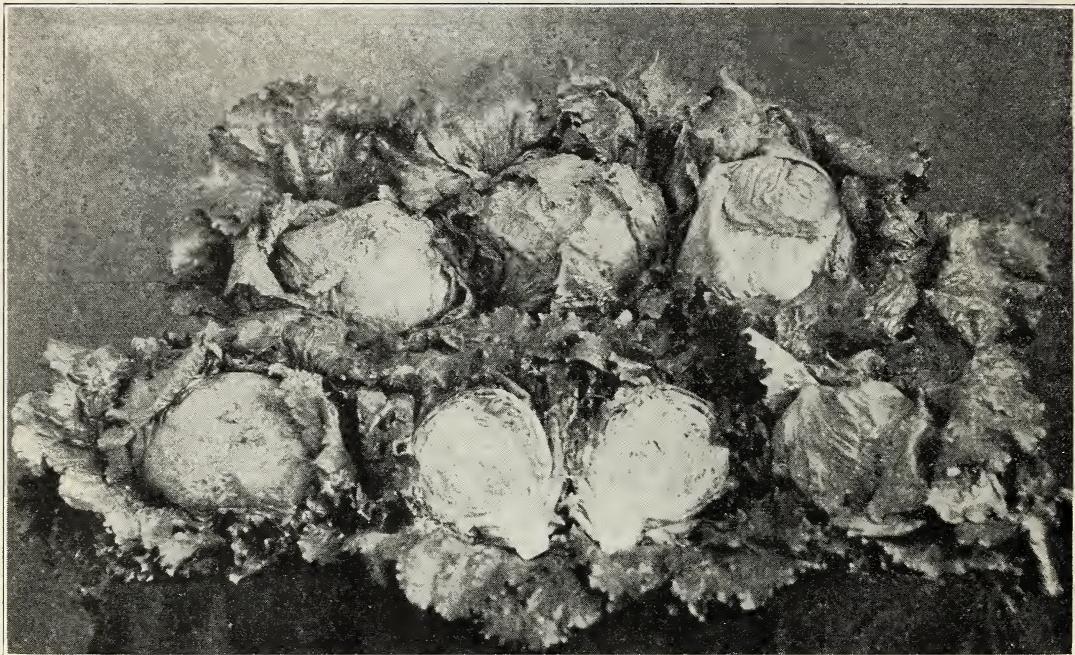
40 days to maturity. A new strain, being a cross between Bloomsdale Savoy and Long Standing and combining the outstanding merits of both. It will stay in marketable condition ten days to two weeks longer before going to seed than will regular Bloomsdale, as all male plants have been entirely eliminated. Is rich dark green in color, leaves crumpled and blistered and is very uniform in growth.

Lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75;
100 lbs., \$22.00.



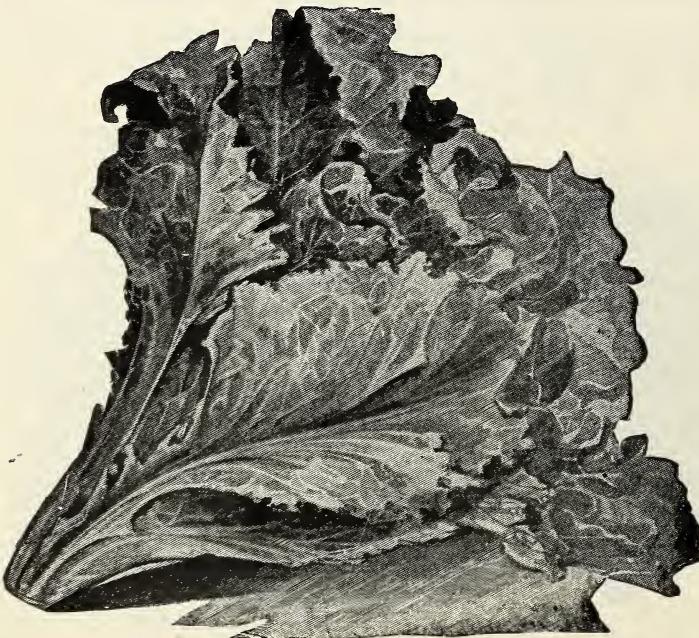
1931 VARIETIES of DECIDED MERIT

NEW YORK FLAT HEAD LETTUCE



A new strain of the famous New York or Wonderful Lettuce that will actually make a compact head in this territory. It differs from the regular strain in that it will not produce seed stalks so early. The outer leaves are of a beautiful green color and very tightly overlap one another. The head is solid, light green to creamy white, crisp, sweet, tender.

Pkt., 15c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.



LETTUCE GRAND RAPIDS FORCING

It is absolutely true to type, having very few if any sports. Heads are heavy, leaves light green, crisp, thin, tender and curly. It is especially adapted for greenhouse forcing.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.,
40c; lb., \$1.25.

1931 VARIETIES of DECIDED MERIT**THE NEW ROSEMARY CARROT—40 Days to Maturity**

A new carrot of the Chantenay type with slightly shorter but fuller and finer tops which are strong enough to bunch easily. The roots are uniform and refined in shape with small collars evenly stumped with fine rat tail roots. Smooth and free from large eyes and side rootlets. The color is a decidedly dark, rich orange, with small core of practically the same color as the flesh, giving it the appearance of being coreless. The outstanding feature of Rosemary Carrot is its ability to maintain its dark color in practically any kind of soil.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50.

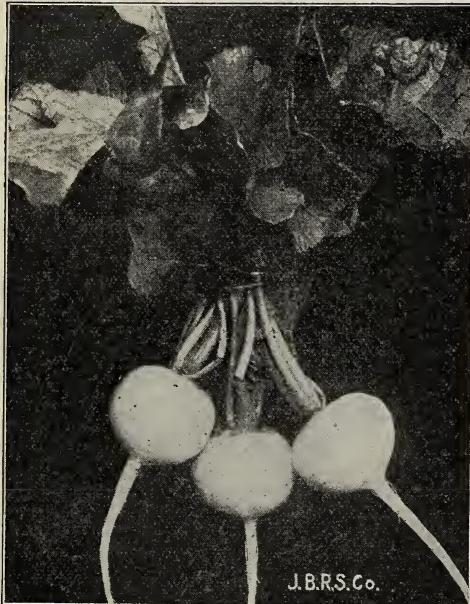


NEW LOUSE RESISTANT TURNIP

40 Days to Maturity

A new early white globe turnip that **lice will not attack**. The best combination variety for both bulbs and greens—the tops being edible and growing very erect, thick, juicy, tender and of a fine mild turnip flavor. Bulbs resemble Purple Top Globe with the exception of being pure white and smooth. Its ability to withstand both hot and cold weather even when young is one of its outstanding features.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.



Turnip (Adams' Improved Snowball)

1931 VARIETIES of DECIDED MERIT

STRINGLESS RED VALENTINE BEAN

"An Old Bean in a New Pod"

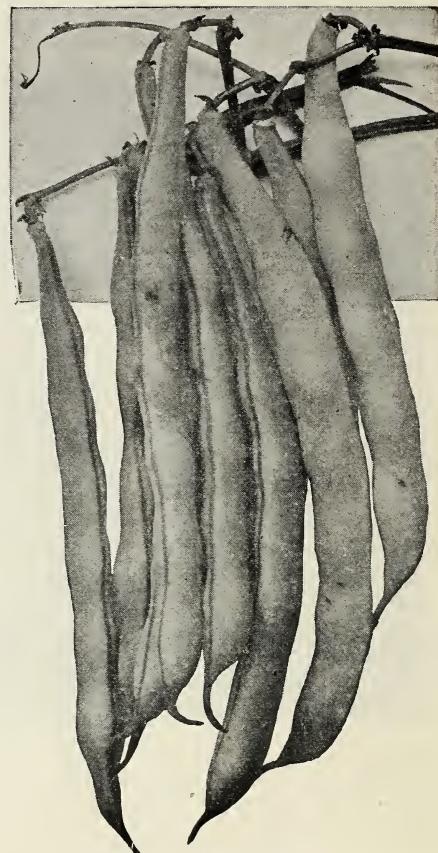
52 Days to Maturity

The most popular of the older varieties of green bush beans, which after many years of breeding has been made STRINGLESS.

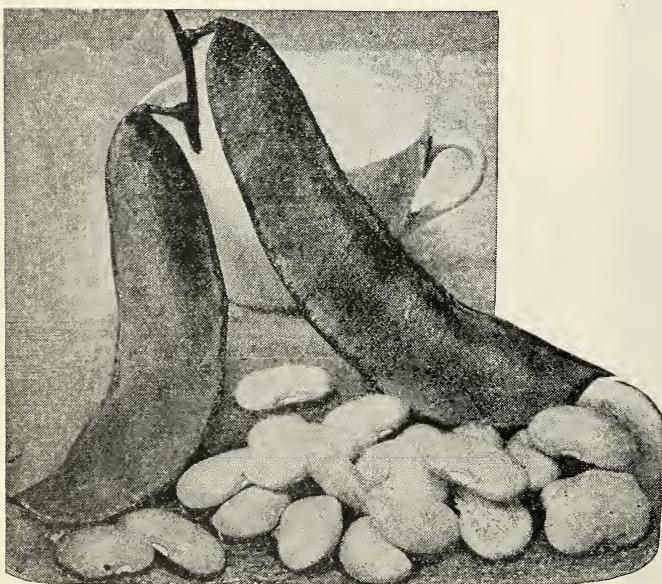
It is the earliest of all ROUND podded sorts and is a valuable addition to our list of beans now being planted by market gardeners on account of its ROUND PODS.

A good producer, always tender and fleshy. Light green semi-transparent pods which when cooked have the finest flavor of any stringless green podded bean on the market.

Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75;
10 lbs., \$3.00.



Stringless Red Valentine



Adams' Improved Bush Lima Bean

ADAMS' IMPROVED BUSH LIMA

74 Days

Market gardeners will welcome this new dwarf bush Lima bean. It is about 50 per cent larger than the Henderson, but not so large as Burpees, making it an ideal size for shelling. It sets on early and continues to bear until quite late in the fall. Pods contain 3 to 4 beans. A very heavy producer.

Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; lb., 40c;
5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.00.

THE ADAMS

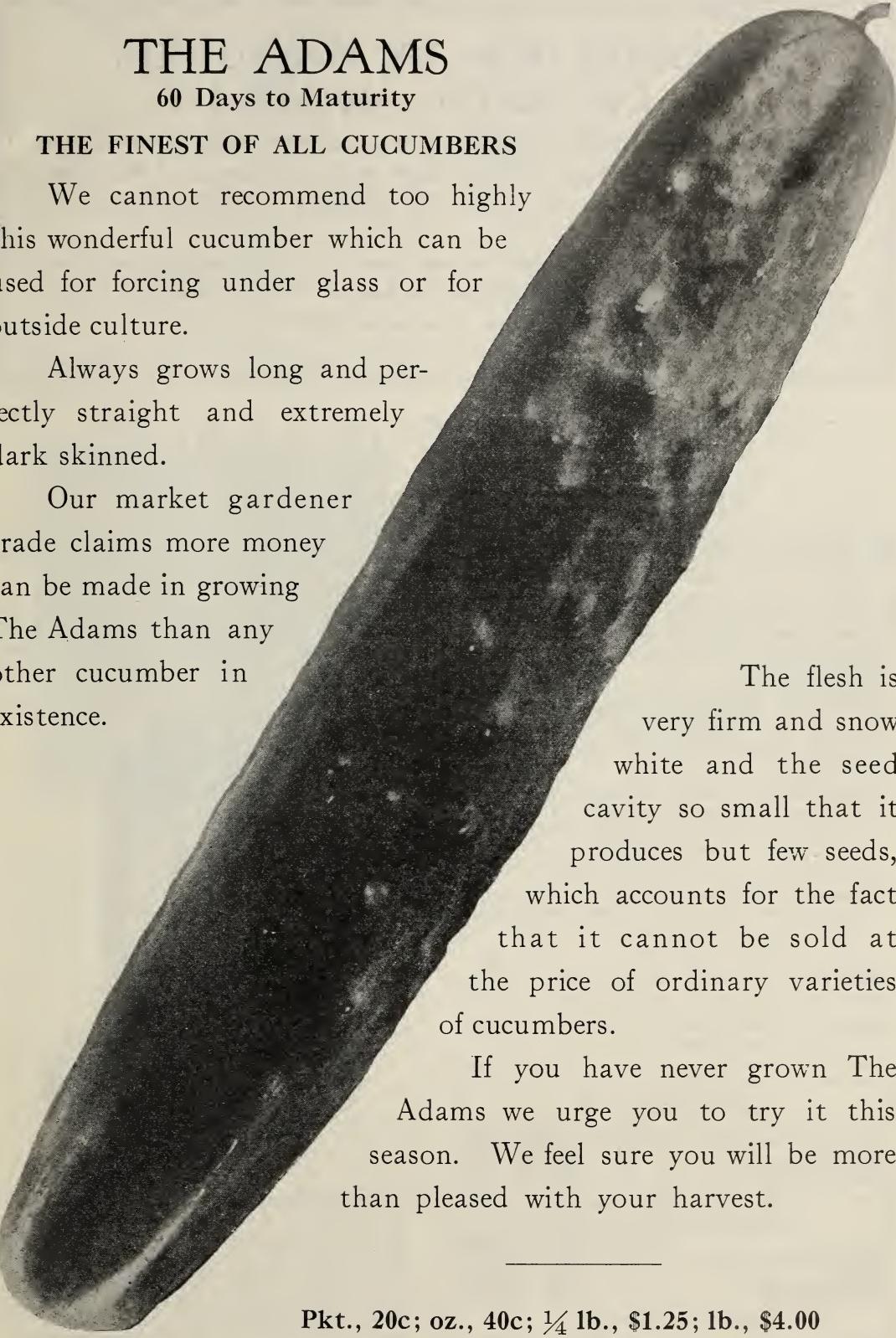
60 Days to Maturity

THE FINEST OF ALL CUCUMBERS

We cannot recommend too highly this wonderful cucumber which can be used for forcing under glass or for outside culture.

Always grows long and perfectly straight and extremely dark skinned.

Our market gardener trade claims more money can be made in growing The Adams than any other cucumber in existence.



The flesh is very firm and snow white and the seed cavity so small that it produces but few seeds, which accounts for the fact that it cannot be sold at the price of ordinary varieties of cucumbers.

If you have never grown The Adams we urge you to try it this season. We feel sure you will be more than pleased with your harvest.

Pkt., 20c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; 1lb., \$4.00

A MESSAGE FROM THE MANAGEMENT ON OUR GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY

During our fifty years of service we have gained a wealth of experience as seedsmen. We believe we have kept more than abreast of the times. So it is with great pride we present this catalogue, listing the products we have to offer.

We deeply appreciate the business given us in the past and look forward to the future with enthusiasm and confidence. We are ready for bigger things and are prepared to do them even better than in the past.

GARDEN VEGETABLES

ASPARAGUS SEED AND ROOTS

Sow Seed in Temporary Location and Let Stand for Two Years; Eight Ounces to 100 Yards of Root; or Fifteen Pounds to the Acre. 5,000 Two-Year-Old Roots are Required to Plant An Acre.

If roots are used, they should be two years old; set them in trenches twelve inches deep, the trenches four feet apart, the crowns ten inches apart, cover with stable manure, then fill up the trench with earth.

In rows six feet apart, about 5000 plants are required to plant an acre.

Two-year-old roots are better than one-year-old ones. Properly planted and fertilized, a cutting of sprouts can be made about three times the second year after planting. It is injurious to cut more often on young plants.

Culture—Beds are usually formed by setting roots, but if you wish to grow plants from seed yourself, sow in spring in drills about eighteen inches apart and one inch deep, planting fifteen or twenty seeds to each foot of row. Transplant the next spring.

Columbian Mammoth White—A distinct variety, producing white shoots which remain white as long as fit for use. Vigorous and robust; grows large shoots. Needs no earthing up.

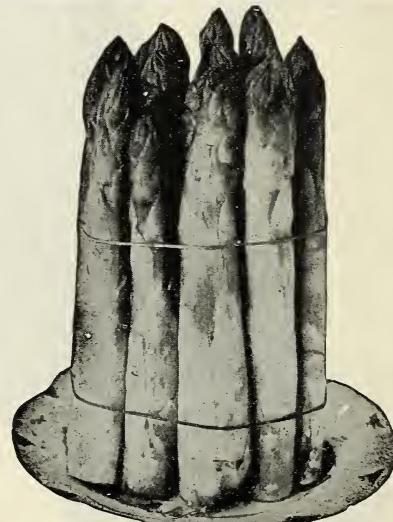
Palmetto—Large, dark green variety of vigorous growth, having pointed tips. Early.

Conover's Colossal—Large and rapid grower of excellent quality; color, green.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

Can supply two-year old roots of all varieties.

If you grow Asparagus for the market, rubber bands are a necessity. Nos. 8 and 9 are the sizes most generally used. Price, \$1.00 per pound.



Mary Washington

PRICES ON ASPARAGUS

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	1 Lb.
Columbian Mam. White.....	\$0.10	\$0.15	\$0.30	\$0.75
Palmetto.....	.10	.15	.30	.75
Conover's Colossal.....	.10	.15	.30	.75
Mary Washington.....	.10	.25	.75	2.00

These Prices Include Postage.

PRICES ON ASPARAGUS ROOTS

	Per Doz.	Per 100	Per 1000
Columbian Mam. White.....	\$0.15	\$1.00	\$ 8.50
Palmetto.....	.15	1.00	8.50
Conover's Colossal.....	.15	1.00	8.50
Mary Washington.....	.40	2.00	12.00

Roots are not postpaid.

Mary Washington—A rust-resistant, vigorous, high yielding strain of giant asparagus. The plants are the best found in a ten years' search among millions of plants tested. By best, we mean the ones that have produced offspring, uniform, rust-resistant, high yielding, of large size and rapid growth, all of which qualities indicate tenderness. A more uniform type has not been seen among other so-called varieties that were in any degree rust-resistant.

BEANS—Bush

Green Podded

1 Pound Will Plant a 100-Foot Row; 90 Pounds Will Plant An Acre.

Sow when the apple is in bloom, and repeat for a succession as frequently as necessary. In field culture sow in drills at two and half to three feet apart. In garden culture, when the cultivation is done by hand, the rows may be twenty-four inches apart. The seed should be sown in such quantity to warrant one bean vine to every two or three inches.

STRINGLESS RED VALENTINE—52 Days—The description of this bean is exactly the same as Red Valentine listed below, except its being absolutely without strings, making it possible to have a round stringless green pod bean even earlier than the flat podded Bountiful.



Stringless Red Valentine

Red Valentine—52 Days—Foliage like the Black Valentine, of a yellowish green. Height of vine, 14 to 15 inches. Pods, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, almost round, curved, cylindrical with a creased back, light green, semi-transparent, and stringy, averaging 5 to 6 beans in a pod.

Black Valentine—52 Days—Shape, long and slim. Vine, 15 to 16 inches tall. Pods, half round to round, slightly curved, stringy, 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, medium green, averaging 6 to 7 beans. Profitable for early planting. Very hardy and productive, a good shipper and keeper.

BOUNTIFUL—54 Days—Vines 15 inches high, bushy and erect. Pods, large, flat, 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, containing 6 to 7 tender beans. Color of pods, light green, absolutely stringless at all stages and always tender. The very best early bean for both market and private gardens. A prolific producer.

ADAMS' IMPROVED—56 Days—A heavy cropping round, bright green podded dwarf or bush bean absolutely stringless from early to late picking. The vine is practically rust-proof, very sturdy and of vigorous growth, bearing a prolific crop of meaty straight pods that will retain their tenderness, color and flavor even after they have been canned.

BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD—58 Days—Pods about 6 inches long, averaging 5 to 7 beans in a pod. Vine stronger, taller and larger leaved than Red Valentines. Color of vine, dark green. Pods slightly curved, green, meaty, absolutely stringless and one of the best beans on the market.

FULL MEASURE—62 Days—Height of vine, 14 to 16 inches. Foliage larger than Stringless Green Pods, more of a yellowish green. Pods average about 6 inches long, containing 6 to 7 beans, more curved than Burpee's Stringless, absolutely stringless, and greener in color. Pods not so large in circumference as Burpee's. Positively the best round podded Stringless Bean in existence. An excellent bean for late planting.

GIANT STRINGLESS—62 Days—Long, cylindrical. Height of vine, 13 to 15 inches. Foliage resembles Full Measure. Pods similar to Burpee's, but slightly longer and straighter. A brittle, showy pod, about 6 inches long, containing 6 or 7 beans to pod.

Wax or Golden Podded

1 Pound Will Plant a 100-Foot Row; 90 Pounds Will Plant An Acre.

WEBBER'S WAX—50 Days—Height of vine, 14 to 15 inches. Pods average about 6 inches long, containing 5 or 6 beans. Much like Curries Rustproof. Absolutely stringless. Pods flat and long. Seed yellow with white eye, kidney shaped. Vines very hardy and productive. The very best early wax bean.

Davis Kidney Wax—52 Days—Height of vine, 15 to 16 inches. Color of beans white, kidney shaped. Length of pod about 6 to 7 inches, containing 5 or 6 beans in a pod. Pods a handsome, light yellow, long, flat, almost straight and stringy. Very productive and attractive when young, but becoming stringy and tough as it grows old.

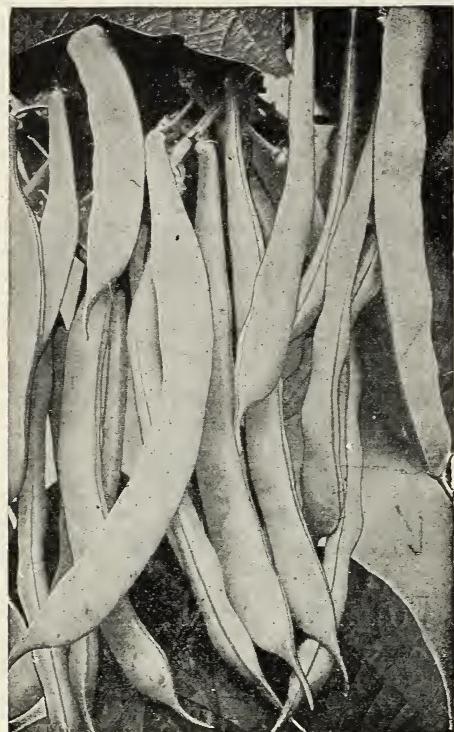
Improved Golden Wax—54 Days—Height of vine, 12 to 14 inches. Pods about $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches long, almost straight, flat, broad and absolutely stringless, containing 5 or 6 beans in a pod. Pods deep yellow. Seed medium sized, oval, two-thirds of the surface being white, covered with shades of purplish red around the eyes.

DWARF UNRIVALED WAX—56 Days—The pods of this dwarf variety are longer than Golden Wax and a little lighter in color, are rather narrow and somewhat flattened but fleshy, and are very attractive on the market. This variety usually matures soon after our Golden Wax and is sometimes as early. The plants are large and vigorous with leaves similar to Golden Wax in color and shape, but are a little larger. The pods are borne in abundance well up from the ground. Seed small, flat, slightly kidney shaped; color, ochre-brown.

PRICES ON BEANS					
	Pkt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Lb.	Lb.	5 Lbs.	10 Lbs.
Bountiful.....	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.35	\$1.50	\$2.75
Burpee's Stringless					
Green Pod.....	.10	.20	.35	1.50	2.75
Giant Stringless.....	.10	.20	.35	1.50	2.75
Black Valentine.....	.10	.20	.35	1.50	2.75
Red Valentine.....	.10	.20	.35	1.50	2.75
Full Measure.....	.10	.20	.35	1.50	2.75
Adams' Improved.....	.15	.25	.40	1.75	3.00
Stringless Red Valentine.....	.10	.25	.40	1.75	3.00
Improved Golden Wax.....	.10	.20	.35	1.50	2.75
Dwarf Unrivaled Wax.....	.10	.25	.40	1.75	3.00
Webber's Wax.....	.10	.20	.35	1.50	2.75
Davis Kidney Wax.....	.10	.20	.35	1.50	2.75

These Prices Include Postage.

BUSH BEANS—Continued
Wax or Golden Podded



Dwarf Unrivaled Wax

PROLIFIC BLACK WAX—57 Days—This improved strain of Black Wax we offer under this name is exceptionally productive, very hardy, reliable and of the best quality. It is very extensively used for snaps for the home garden and market. The plants are medium sized, erect in growth, with small foliage, very vigorous, with longer bearing period than most sorts. The pods are of medium length, four to four and one-half inches long, borne well up from the ground, curved, cylindrical and fleshy. They are of a clear, light golden yellow color and remain a long time in condition for use as snaps. Sometimes called German Black Wax.

PENCIL POD WAX—57 Days—Color of seed black, long, cylindrical. Height of vine, 16 to 18 inches. Pods round, 6 to 7 inches long, and absolutely stringless, plump and heavy. This bean is without doubt one of the best round podded wax bean in the market and is annually gaining in popularity. The pods are very handsome, long, bright yellow in color and extremely tender.

Wardwells Kidney Wax—57 Days—Color of seed white with purplish eyes and kidney shaped. Pods about 6 inches long, flat, meaty, absolutely stringless, almost straight, containing 5 to 6 beans in the average pod. Color of pods golden yellow and very handsome. We believe this to be the best flat pod, Golden Wax Bean on the market.

BEANS—Pole or Running
Not Limas

21 Pounds to Acre; 3 Pounds to 100 Poles.

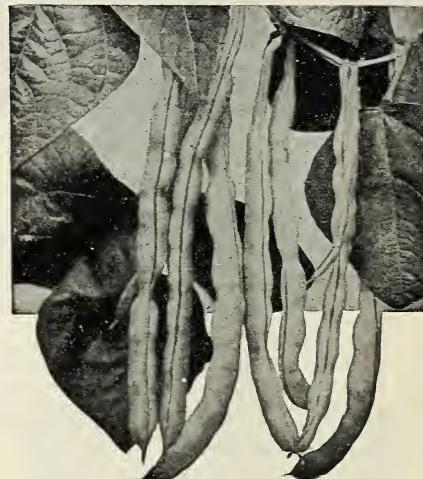
KENTUCKY WONDER GREEN POD OR OLD HOMESTEAD—68 Days—An excellent climber, producing a long, round, twisted, light green pod. Early and prolific, tender, solid and stringless. The most popular of all green podded beans. Pods 7 to 8 inches long, sometimes longer, borne in clusters, containing 9 to 10 yellowish brown beans in a pod. A tremendous producer.

Kentucky Wonder Wax—68 Days—Color of seed dark brown, somewhat flattened and shrivelled. Pods long, round, stringless when young, thicker and broader than Kentucky Wonder Green Pod, but not so long and not so productive, but more showy. Beans close set in the pods. Pods curved, light golden in color, 6½ to 7 inches long.

Kentucky Wonder White Seeded—68 Days—Seed pure white, a continuous bearer and almost rust-proof. Pods round, curved, stringless, inferior to the Kentucky Wonder, being less productive and smaller, dark green foliage. Pods green, 5½ to 6 inches long, containing 7 to 8 beans in a pod.

Speckled Cut Short, or Corn Hill—75 Days—An old variety, very popular for planting among corn. Will give a good crop without use of poles. Vines medium sized, but vigorous, twining loosely with dark colored leaves. Pods short, 3 to 4 inches in length, flat to oval, fleshy and good quality.

LAZY WIFE—83 Days—Seed attractive, glossy white, round. Pods green, borne in clusters, flat and broad, 5½ inches long, containing 6 to 7 beans in a pod. Small foliage, a good late productive stringless pole bean. Well and favorably known.



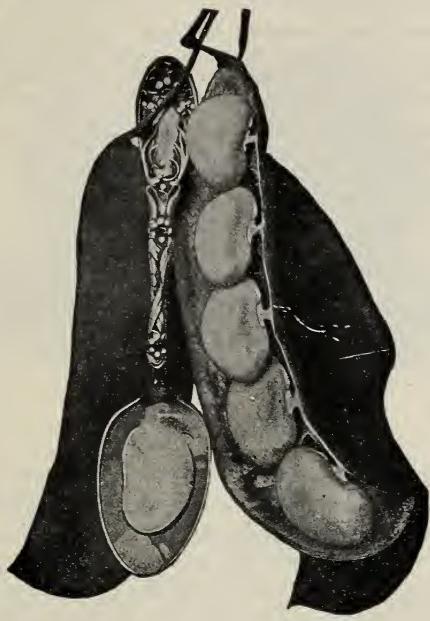
Kentucky Wonder

	PRICES ON BEANS				
	Pkt.	½ Lb.	Lb.	5 Lbs.	10 Lbs.
Prolific Black Wax.....	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.35	\$1.50	\$2.75
Pencil Pod Wax.....	.10	.20	.35	1.50	2.75
Wardwell's Kidney Wax.....	.10	.20	.35	1.50	2.75
Kentucky Wonder or Old Homestead.....	.10	.20	.35	1.50	2.75
Kentucky Wonder Wax.....	.10	.20	.40	1.75	3.00
Kentucky Wonder White Seeded.....	.10	.20	.35	1.75	3.00
Speckled Cut Short.....	.10	.20	.35	1.50	2.75
Lazy Wife.....	.10	.20	.40	1.50	2.75

These Prices Include Postage.

BEANS—Dwarf or Bush Lima

1 Pound Will Plant a 100-Foot Row; 60 Pounds Will Plant An Acre.



No one should be without one of the following varieties of Dwarf Limas in his garden. They are much easier to raise than Pole Limas, as one does not have to bother with poles or strings. Plant in drills 30 to 36 inches apart, dropping the beans 4 to 5 inches apart. If too thick, they will not do well. Do not plant in cold ground as they are liable to rot. Plant the seed of Lima Beans with the eye down if possible.

ADAMS' IMPROVED LIMA—74 Days—A new bush white seeded Lima bean producing beans somewhat larger than Henderson's, yet not so large as Burpee's. Early and very productive. Pods average 3 inches in length and containing an average of 4 beans to the pod. They continue to produce until frost.

HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA — 74 Days—Seed small, flat, white with a tinge of yellow. Height of vine about 14 inches. An abundance of small and pointed leaves of a metallic dark green color, a dwarf form of the Carolina Pole. Early and very productive. Pods average 2½ to 3 inches in length and contain 3 to 4 small beans in a pod. They are of fine quality for so early a bean. Used as a shell bean. Popular with Commercial Canners as well as gardeners. They continue to produce until frost.

Dreer's Bush Lima—74 Days—The beans grow close together in the pods, producing three or four beans each, thick, sweet and succulent. An excellent variety, which is particularly valuable for the home and gardener on account of its productiveness.

Fordhook Bush Lima—76 Days—Seed large, oval, white with a green tinge, very plump. Foliage dark green, bushes grow erect, branching freely. Average height 16 to 20 inches. Pods 3 to 4 inches long borne in clusters, averaging 3 to 4 beans.

BUSH LIMA BEANS—Cont.

BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA—77 Days—Seed flat, usually having the appearance of a cut on both sides of the eye. This lima bean is borne in full-sized pods on plants of a dwarf habit. The pods average 4 to 5 inches long and contain an average of 2 or 3 beans to the pod, although some pods contain 4 beans—maturing for the table about 6 days earlier than the earliest Pole Lima. Vines rarely averaging over 20 inches in height.

BEANS—Pole Limas

1 Pound Will Plant 100 Hills.
Thirty Pounds Will Plant An Acre.

Small White Lima, Carolina or Sieva—82 Days—

A small, early variety of Pole Limas, more popular in the South than elsewhere, as a Butter Bean, more vigorous in growth than the ordinary Jersey Limas, more prolific. Small foliage, short pointed leaves, metallic green in color. Pods about 3 inches long, borne in clusters, averaging 3 to 4 small white beans.

KING OF THE GARDEN LIMA—84 Days—One of the best and most productive Pole Limas, large leaved. Sturdy vines of branching habits, pods about 4½ to 5½ inches long, dark, large and containing about 3 to 4 beans to the pod. Seed flat, and white tinged with green.

BEETS—Table

5 Ounces of Seeds to 100 Yards of Row; 14 Pounds to Acre.

Culture—For earliest use and market sow seed of any round sort under glass, in February or March, and transplant to open ground in March or April. Seed for main crop may be sown as soon as ground can be put into proper condition. For table beets sow in drills 14 inches apart, and thin to stand 3 to 4 inches apart in the rows.

Extra Early Eclipse—42 Days—Globular bulbs, very early as name indicates, small tops. Roots smooth, round, inclined to be top-shaped. Broad, light green leaves with orange midrib. An excellent beet for the family garden.

NUTTING'S EARLY GEM—42 Days—This is one of the leaders of the extra-early varieties, making a fine, smooth, spherical-shaped, perfectly smooth root, of a bright red color; is very early, has a small top, and is strongly recommended for forcing. It makes an unusually attractive bunch. The flesh is of a fine red color, tender and sweet.

EARLY WONDER—45 Days—This is one of the earliest and the best of the small table beets for forcing or outside culture. It has small leaves, is flat to globe in shape. Dark red skin. Vermilion red flesh with distinct zones of a lighter red. It is of excellent quality, being sweet, tender and free from fibrous roots, an Improved Crosby, growing very uniform in shape.

PRICES ON BEANS

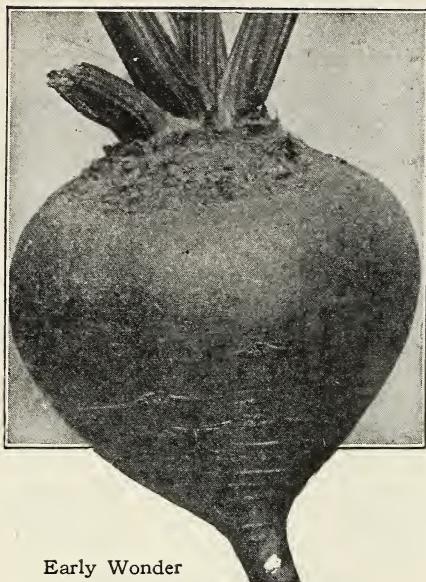
	Pkt.	½ Lb.	Lb.	5 Lbs.	10 Lbs.
Adams' Improved					
Lima.....	\$0.10	\$0.25	\$0.40	\$1.75	\$3.00
Henderson's Bush					
Lima.....	.10	.25	.35	1.50	2.75
Fordhook Bush Lima.....	.10	.25	.50	2.00	3.50
Burpee's Bush Lima.....	.10	.25	.40	1.75	3.00
Dreer's Bush Lima.....	.10	.25	.50	2.00	3.50
King of the Garden					
Lima.....	.10	.25	.40	1.75	3.00
Small White Lima,					
Carolina or Sieva.....	.10	.25	.40	1.75	3.00

PRICES ON BEETS

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Extra Early Eclipse.....	\$0.10	\$0.15	\$0.35	\$0.90
Early Wonder.....	.10	.15	.35	1.00
Nutting's Early Gem.....	.10	.15	.35	1.00

These Prices Include Postage.

BEETS—Table—Cont.



Early Wonder

CROSBY IMPROVED EGYPTIAN—45 Days—In this seed we offer an improved strain of the Early Egyptian. Shape, however, much more of a globe. Bulbs when cut are raw beef color. Sweet, tender and of excellent quality. A great favorite with market gardeners and canners. Leaves purple mixed with green. Purple midrib. Bulbs smooth and free of fibrous roots.

Crimson Globe—50 Days—A very popular beet on account of its excellent color and shape. Deep globular in shape with little crown and a clean cut, small tap root. Skin and flesh of a dark red color. One of the standard varieties.

DETROIT DARK RED—50 Days—Justly popular because of its merit. Shape oval, flesh dark blood. Skin smooth. A great favorite with all private and market gardeners. Very extensively used by canners because of its good dark red color.

Early Blood Red Turnip—50 Days—This is one of the old standbys. Equalled by few. Top-shaped, early in maturity and one of our best sellers. Very desirable in every respect. Skin deep red and very smooth. When cut it shows one of the best red Turnip Beets on the market.

Half Long Blood—60 Days—Fine color. Tops purple and green in about equal proportion. Very desirable for a late beet. Wedge-shaped roots, growing well under the ground. Habit much earlier in maturity than the old Long Blood.

Long Smooth Blood—70 Days—An excellent late variety of the same habits as Half Long Blood.

Swiss Chard (Sea Kale Beet)—This variety of beet is grown exclusively for the numerous, fleshy, tender leaves and leaf stalks, which are superior to those of other beets for use as greens. Later in the season the wax-like leaf stems are cooked like asparagus or are pickled. It is well worthy of a place in the home garden as well as for market use. Swiss Chard is sometimes called Leaf Beet, Spinach Beet and Silver Beet. Cultivate same as other beets.

BEETS—Mangel or Stock

3 Ounces to 100 Yards of Drill; 6 Pounds Per Acre.

Culture—Sow in the early spring as soon as seed bed can be put in proper condition, in drills 2 to 3 feet apart. Cover the seed with 1 inch of soil and thin to stand about 8 to 12 inches apart in the rows.

Golden Tankard—About 90 Days—A rapidly maturing root producing best results on shallow lands, although doing well on every soil. The root has broad shoulders, rich golden skin, solid sugary flesh.

Giant Half-Sugar White—About 100 Days—Very large, smooth and clean, of oval shape. The skin is rose-white with a deeper rose-colored top. The flesh is white, sweet and of high nutritive value.

MAMMOTH LONG RED—About 110 Days—As much as 80 tons have been grown to the acre. The most popular variety for cattle feeding. Roots very long, well formed, usually straight, flesh-white tinged with rose. We cannot recommend this beet too highly to dairy and poultrymen.

BROCCOLI

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

One Ounce Will Produce About 1,500 Plants.

ITALIAN GREEN SPROUTING—90 Days—Heads resemble cauliflower but smaller and blue-green in color. Can be cut continuously as side shoots of smaller heads continue to form where head was cut. Sprouts must be cut regularly and before flower buds open, otherwise they will cease to produce. Cut about 6 inches of stem with head and prepare for table same as asparagus. See further description on page 4.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

One Ounce of Seed Will Produce 1,500 Plants.

A variety of the Cabbage family, possessing the peculiarity of bearing upon its stem, or stalk from 50 to 100 miniature Cabbage heads, resembling Savoy Cabbage in texture and color. The heads or buds, from 1 to 2 inches in diameter, form one of the most delicious vegetables. Cultivate same as cabbage.

PRICES ON BEETS

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
Detroit Dark Red.....	\$0.10	\$0.15	\$0.30	\$0.90
Crimson Globe.....	.10	.15	.30	.90
Crosby's Imp. Egyptian.....	.10	.15	.30	.90
Early Blood Red Turnip.....	.10	.15	.30	.90
Half Long Blood.....	.10	.15	.30	.90
Long Smooth Blood.....	.10	.15	.30	.90
Swiss Chard.....	.10	.15	.30	.90

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
Mammoth Long Red.....	\$0.10	\$0.25	\$0.75	\$0.75
Golden Tankard.....	.10	.25	.75	.75
Giant Half Sugar White.....	.10	.25	.75	.75

Broccoli Italian Green Sprouting.....	Pkt., 25c; Oz., \$2.00
Brussels Sprouts.....	Pkt., 10c; Oz., .20c

These Prices Include Postage.

CABBAGE

12 Ounces Sown in Outdoor Beds or 8 Ounces
Sown in Frames Will Plant An Acre.
One Ounce Will Produce 2,000 Plants.



A.S.

Adams' Golden Acre

If seeded outdoors, sow one ounce to 300 feet of drill. Eight ounces sown in the hotbed will give sufficient plants to set out an acre; sow 12 ounces in the open seed-bed for planting out one acre.

Almost any soil, whether a light sandy loam or heavy clay, if properly prepared, will be suitable for growing cabbage, but a rich loam with a gravelly subsoil is undoubtedly the best. Plants of the earlier varieties should be started in February and from then until June for a succession. To obtain strong, stocky plants, the seedlings should be transplanted at least once before the final planting, when they are set from 1 to 2 feet apart in rows 2 to 3 feet apart, according to the variety. Keep the young plants well covered until ready for planting. Thorough cultivation is necessary for best results.

Deep rooting will resist drought, so in setting out cover to the first leaf-stems.

Supply plenty of moisture and manure.

ALPHA—65 Days—A new cabbage from Denmark, being practically the same as Golden Acre and several days earlier. Can be planted very close together as its outer leaves grow rather erect. It produces a firm round head of good quality. For further description see page 6.

GOLDEN ACRE—70 Days—This excellent new variety is the earliest round headed cabbage. It will mature at least 7 days ahead of the earliest strains of Jersey Wakefield, considered the earliest in the country. The heads of Golden Acre Cabbage are perfectly round, firm, and of exceptionally fine texture, heavy mid-ribs being entirely absent. They average in weight about 4 pounds and produce very few outer leaves, permitting close planting in the row. A valuable addition to the list of fine cabbages.

COPENHAGEN IMPORTED—75 Days—A hard, round head. Being large, it produces a greater tonnage per acre and is very profitable. Heads very uniform in size, round, hard and of long keeping qualities. The plants are very vigorous, short stems, few outer leaves. This variety is gaining in popularity every day.

Early Jersey Wakefield—75 Days—Specially selected extra early, choice in all good qualities. Recommended to gardeners. Heads ovoid, broad at the base and running to a blunt point. Solid heads and early, choice in quality. This excellent variety is the surest heading of the very early varieties and most depended upon by the market gardeners of the Southern states for heads to send North in the early spring. A very superior selection.

Charleston or Large Wakefield—80 Days—A large, flattish variation of the pointed early Jersey Wakefield. Heads are half round, later than the Jersey Wakefield by several days and considerably larger. This variety is also extremely popular with market gardeners owing to its earliness and its size.

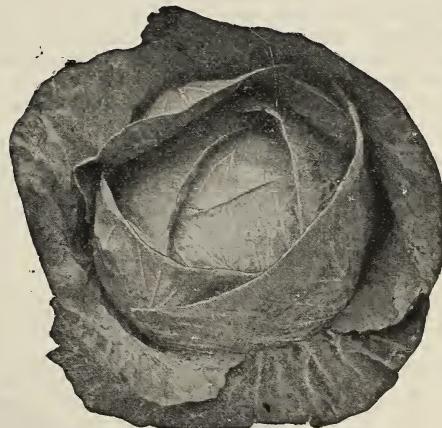
GLORY OF ENKHUIZEN (Imported)—90 Days—

This early variety is very sure heading and of excellent quality. The plants are of vigorous growth, with large, rather spreading outer leaves which are noticeably curved and frilled. The heads are globular or very nearly round, very solid and of large size for so early a variety.

Early Flat Dutch—90 Days—This variety produces thick leaves, dark blue in color. Succeeds admirably in Southern states on account of its ability to resist heat. It is found especially valuable to sow in cold frames in October and November to plant out in the Spring as a succession to the smaller earlier pointed varieties.

Henderson's Succession—100 Days—A second early round somewhat flat headed sort, of very fine texture and quality. Comes in a few days after Early Summer, and is larger. Equally useful for both home and market garden.

All Head—100 Days—Early, large, flat, short stem, solid head, early for its size. Few outside leaves, making it possible to plant closer together than most other large cabbages. A very reliable sort and well named. One of the best of the intermediate varieties. Can be planted early in the spring as well as late in the fall.



Imported Copenhagen Market

PRICES ON CABBAGE

	Plkt.	Oz.	1/2 Lb.
Alpha.....	\$0.20	\$1.00	\$3.00
Golden Acre.....	.20	1.00	3.00
Copenhagen Imported.....	.15	.60	2.00
Early Jersey Wakefield.....	.10	.35	1.00
Charleston or Large Wakefield.....	.10	.35	1.00
Glory of Enkhuijen.....	.15	.60	2.00
Early Flat Dutch.....	.10	.35	1.00
Henderson's Succession.....	.10	.35	1.00
All Head.....	.10	.35	1.00

These Prices Include Postage.

CABBAGE—Continued

Henderson's Early Summer—100 Days—A reliable second early, which matures about ten days after All Head Early. It makes a medium size, solid, flat head, with short outer leaves, which admit of close planting in the field, and is a good keeper. One of the best we offer.

All-Seasons, Selected—100 Days—A mid-season Drumhead with heads of the largest size and as its name implies can be planted either for early or late crop. A remarkably good keeper for a so early maturing variety.

ST. LOUIS MARKET—120 Days—This variety originated at St. Louis, where for many years it has been the variety most largely grown. Is now extensively grown for market in nearly every state. It is unquestionably the best large late sort.

Premium Late Flat Dutch—120 Days—This variety of late cabbage is a standard in all sections for winter use. It makes a large solid head which keeps long without bursting, and is adapted to a more varied climate than probably any other variety.

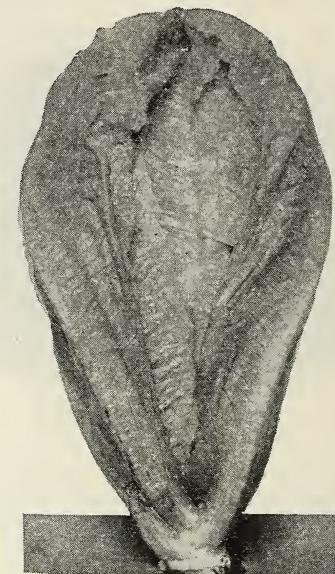
DANISH BALL HEAD (Short Stemmed)—120 Days—This type of winter cabbage has become very popular of late years on account of its unequalled keeping qualities, as well as for the great solidity and weight of the heads; it is a strong, vigorous grower, "a little leggy" but producing large, round, compact heads, almost as hard as iron, weighing when trimmed fully one-fourth more than any other cabbage of equal size; in consequence, it keeps in choice condition until spring. For boiling, slaw, sauerkraut, etc., it is unsurpassed, being crisp, tender and sweet.

Mammoth Red Rock—100 Days—Leaves red or purple. Head medium size, round, solid, deep red color. Medium length stems, generally used for pickling.

Perfection Drumhead Savoy—100 Days—The largest solid-heading Savoy. The plants are strong and vigorous. In flavor, Savoy cabbage is quite unique, preferred by many connoisseurs to any other cabbage, and we highly recommend it.

Flat Savoy—100 Days—Same as Perfection Drumhead except in shape of head. Flat Savoy, as the name indicates, is a flat head cabbage.

CHINESE CABBAGE

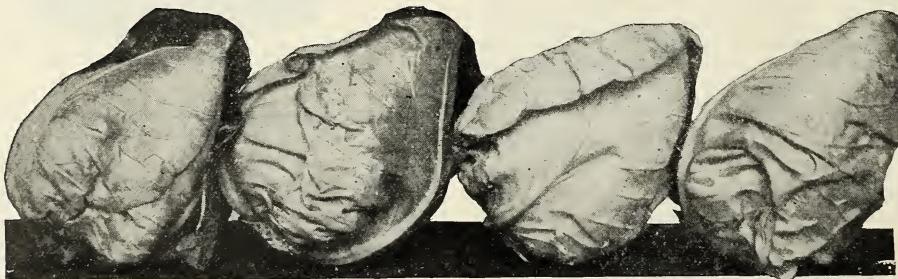


Wong Bok

Wong Bok—70 Days—Well grown heads of Wong Bok will weigh from 2 to 4 pounds and are good all the way through. They are delicious served as a salad with a French dressing, or served like cold slaw, with mayonnaise. Wong Bok is entirely self-folding and the heads need no tying up or blanching of any kind. Should not be sown before July 1st.

Pe-Tsai—70 Days—This fine vegetable resembles Cos Lettuce. The head is large and compact, and all but the outer leaves blanch a creamy white. Very crisp and tender, and in every way adapted for the home garden.

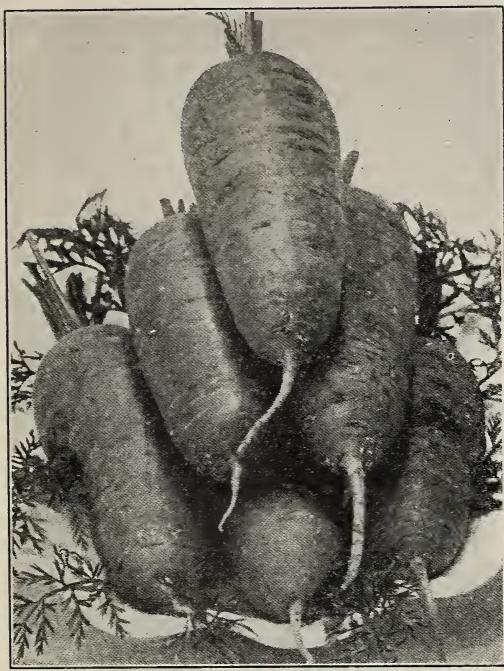
Chihili—70 Days—Chihili is one of the many varieties of Chinese or Celery Cabbage which is rapidly gaining in favor in that its size seems to be just right for the market gardeners' trade, it being just between the height of Wong Bok and Pe-Tsai. Of excellent quality and of good keeping qualities. For further information see page 6.



Early Jersey Wakefield

CARROTS

3 Ounces of Seed to the 100 Yards of Row;
4 Pounds to Acre.



Chantenay

Culture—The carrot will do well in any good, well-worked soil. For early use, sow the seed when the apple is in bloom, in rows fifteen inches apart, and when two inches high thin out so that the plants stand four inches apart in the row. For fall and winter use, sow from the 1st to 15th of June.

CHANTENAY—65 Days—Chantenay may be considered the standard carrot for all general purposes. It is nearly two weeks earlier than Danvers Half-Long, and is slightly shorter and more stump-rooted than that variety. Its average length will be four and one-half inches, tapering slightly from well-set shoulders. The surface is smooth and a deep orange color, the flesh very crisp and tender, a much desired sort where quality is considered.

ROSEMARY—65 Days—A carrot with the shape and size and general characteristics of Chantenay but apparently coreless, since the core, being same color as the flesh, is inconspicuous. It is tender and sweet and very dark orange in color. Does not cook yellow. For further description see page 9.

Coreless—65 Days—A half-long, cylindrical, blunt-pointed variety, with a very small tap-root and small, fine top. The shape and size are extremely uniform, averaging 6 to 7 inches in length and 1½ inches in diameter, clean-skinned, smooth, and easily pulled. The flesh is very fine-grained, absolutely without any woody heart or core, and entirely free from stringiness.

Early Scarlet Horn—60 Days—A very popular early sort. Roots a trifle less than 3 inches long; 1¼ inches at the shoulder and almost that wide at the base where it is decidedly stump-rooted.

Nantes Half-Long—65 Days—Adapted for frame use. The smooth root is cylindrical with blunted end and of a bright orange color. The flesh is red, sweet, mild, and almost coreless. Top is small and short.

Oxheart or Guerande—80 Days—Roots short, but very thick, smooth and handsome; flesh fine grained, tender and sweet. A fine variety for early market; color orange-yellow.

DANVERS HALF-LONG—80 Days—Danvers Half-Long is a second early carrot. It differs from the Chantenay in that it is perhaps two weeks later in reaching maturity. The average diameter of the root is slightly smaller than Chantenay. The color is a rich, deep orange.

Long Orange—80 Days—This extremely productive carrot frequently grows 8 to 10 inches long, sometimes longer, and produces a root of deep orange color, of about 3 inches diameter at the top of crown tapering to a slight point. This is a variety used both for table and stock feeding.

Improved Rubicon—80 Days—This beautiful half-long stump-root carrot is about the same length as the well-known Danvers, but thicker, and is rich dark orange in color, very sweet and mild. Remarkably clean-skinned, grows evenly and is easily pulled.

Chicory—French Endive

Plant 4 Ounces to 100-Yard Row.

Witloof—80 Days—A delicious winter salad, eaten usually with French dressing like Cos Lettuce. The root is long like a parsnip, but the part eaten is the top of the root, with the young leaves, usually best when forced in the winter.

Large Rooted—Leaves and stems used as salad, like Endive; root edible; if dried, roasted and ground can be used like coffee.

CHIVES—Schnittlauch

The Chives are small members of the onion tribe, leaves very slender and appear very early in the spring; can be shorn several times during the season and used for flavoring soups and salads.

CITRON

Citron—95 Days—The fruits are round, striped, alternately dark and light green. The flesh is thick, hard, and clear white, and the vines are enormously productive. Makes delicious preserves.

PRICES ON CARROTS

	Pkt.	Oz.	¾ Lb.	Lb.
Early Scarlet Horn.....	\$0.10	\$0.15	\$0.35	\$1.00
Chantenay.....	.10	.15	.35	1.00
Rosemary.....	.10	.35	.75	2.50
Nantes Half Long.....	.10	.15	.35	1.00
Danver's Half Long.....	.10	.15	.35	1.00
Oxheart or Guerande.....	.10	.15	.35	1.00
Long Orange.....	.10	.15	.35	1.00
Coreless.....	.10	.15	.35	1.25
Imp. Rubicon.....	.10	.15	.35	1.00

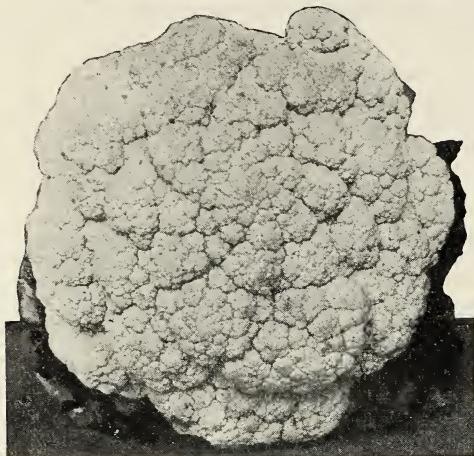
PRICES ON CHICORY

	Pkt.	Oz.
Witloof.....	\$0.10	\$0.40
Large Rooted.....	.10	.40
Citron.....	\$0.10	\$0.20
Chives.....	\$0.25	\$1.00

These Prices Include Postage.

CAULIFLOWER

½ Ounce of Seed Will Sow 100-Foot Row.
One Ounce Will Produce 2,000 Plants.



Extra Early Snowball

Culture—A vegetable requiring very rich soil, and plenty of moisture and careful attention. Not as hardy as cabbage in resistance to hot, dry or cold weather. Sow in hot-beds in January or February, and when plants are large enough, transplant. Set plants out 15 to 18 inches apart and rows two feet apart. When the heads begin to form, tie up the outer leaves to protect the head from sun and weather.

WHITE WONDER—85 Days—An improved strain developed and bred for critical gardener trade. Nearly a week earlier than Snowball. Produces even, large, snowy white heads. Good keeper and does not become soft and "ricy." Perfect wrapper leaves and very easy to raise. For further description see page 4.

EXTRA EARLY SNOWBALL—90 Days—The best variety for general use. Of dwarf habit and produces fine large white heads in a very short time. Always tender and sweet. An excellent sort for either spring or fall planting. Our seed is grown in Denmark by a specialist and cannot be surpassed.

Adams' Extra Select, Dwarf Erfurt—95 Days—The best in general cultivation for forcing and open ground. Head close, compact and large, measuring from 7 to 10 inches in diameter. Plants are quite dwarf and seldom fail to form a good sized symmetrical head.

Danish Giant or Dryweather—95 Days—This is a large variety, later than Snowball, and a very vigorous grower. On account of its leaf growth appears to stand the dry weather better than most varieties.

COLLARDS

Plant 1 Ounce of Seed to 100-Yard Row.

Culture—Sow the seed thickly in drills, in rich ground, transplanting when about four inches high; or sow in drills where the plants are to remain and when well started thin to two or three feet apart.

Georgia—80 Days—This is a tall, loose leaved cabbage-like or kale-like plant. It is extensively used for the table as well as for stock feeding.

CELERY

Four Ounces of Seed Will Plant An Acre.
One Ounce Will Produce About 3,000 Plants.

Press celery seed into ground, do not try to cover, and when seed is kept wet and not above 60° F. germination occurs in ten to twenty days. Celery needs four to five months from seed to use, so very early celery should be started in hotbeds after January, and when two inches high transplanted or thinned to two inches. Later trim tops to produce stocky plants and when five inches high set where plants are to mature, first trimming off one-third of roots and leaves. Given sufficient water, celery can be grown on any good garden soil.



Golden Self-Blanching

Golden Plume—115 Days—This variety is an individual line selection from Golden Self-Blanching, but is vastly superior and is five to ten days earlier, produces a larger stalk, blanches much more easily, is a richer color, being creamy yellow, and withstands blight much better.

White Plume—120 Days—This is a most desirable, early celery; it is practically self-blanching, consequently among the earliest ready for table. When growing, it presents a very attractive appearance, leaves are bright green, with nearly white tips. Easy to bleach, fine flavor, solid, bleaches early.

PRICES ON CAULIFLOWER

	Pkt.	½ Oz.	Oz.
Extra Early Snowball...	\$0.25	\$1.50	\$2.50
Adams' Extra Select Dwarf Erfut....	.25	1.50	2.50
Danish Giant or Dry Weather.....	.25	1.50	2.50
White Wonder.....	.25	2.00	3.50

PRICES ON COLLARDS

	Pkt.	½ Lb.	Lb.
Georgia.....	\$0.10	.35	\$1.25

PRICES ON CELERY

	Pkt.	Oz.	½ Lb.
Golden Plume.....	\$0.25	\$1.50	\$4.50
White Plume.....	.10	.30	.90

These Prices Include Postage.

CELERY—Continued

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING—120 Days—By many thought to equal the famous French grown, although we do not consider it quite as good. It produces a more vigorous and stronger plant which does not pack as well in the usual size crates which market gardeners use.

Adams' Easy Blanching—130 Days—First class, medium height, white stalked, heart golden yellow, a very easy variety to bleach, a very popular variety to use between the Golden Self-Blanching and the late tall green varieties.

Winter Queen—140 Days—One of the best winter varieties and we recommend it especially to market gardeners. It is tall and forms a large bunch. The leaves are light green, which blanch to a creamy white. Thick, solid, heavy stalk with large heart.

Giant Pascal or Large White—140 Days—A mammoth, silver-white stalked variety of French origin, one of the best, if not the best, large green celeries still on the market. It is very productive and profitable. We consider it one of the best celeries for winter use. It is very easy to bleach and when done presents a yellowish white color, very solid and crisp and having a nutty flavor.

TURNIP ROOTED

Celeriac, or German Celery—120 Days—This plant is used for the large turnip-like bulbs forming under the ground, the stems above ground are of no value except to use in flavoring. The seed should be sown and given the same treatment as any ordinary celery, except it is not necessary to earth up the plants. The roots can be readily kept till late in the winter and are excellent for soups, stews or salads.

CORN SALAD— LARGE SEEDED

Plant 10 Ounces of Seed to 100-Yard Row.
40 Days.

Culture—For winter use sow shallow in rows one foot apart during August or September. The plants are ready for use in six or eight weeks. When winter approaches give them a very light covering of hay or straw. The plants are hardy and will remain green and fit for use all winter. The seed may also be sown early in spring.

CRESS—Pepper Grass

Culture—A refreshing salad of easiest culture. As soon as the ground can be worked in the spring sow thickly broadcast or in rows eight inches apart. Repeated sowing may be made every two weeks for a succession.

Dwarf Fine Curled—40 Days—A small pungent salad of easiest culture. Seed should be sown early in rows about fifteen inches apart, and covered lightly; when two or three inches high it is ready for use. It is often mixed with lettuce and imparts a warm agreeable taste to the salad.

True Water Cress—50 Days—Succeeds only where the roots and stems are submerged in water. A highly prized salad of a pleasant and agreeable flavor. Should be planted wherever a suitable place can be found for it.

CORN—Sweet

1 Pound of Seed to 100-Yard Row;
12 Pounds to the Acre; 1 Quart to 250 Hills.



Stowell's Evergreen

Culture—Plant corn every two weeks for a continuous supply from late March to late July. Plant corn in three or four foot drills, dropping a grain every eight to sixteen inches, or plant in hills three or four feet each way, giving six grains to the hill, and later thinning to three stalks. Corn should be planted about one inch deep, planted deeper in sand than in heavy clay, planted deeper later in the year when the soil is warm; dwarf varieties closer together than the larger varieties, and a given quantity of seed of a small grained variety plants a larger area than does a like quantity of the large grained.

EXTRA EARLY VARIETIES-TRUE SUGAR

Early Champion—66 Days—This variety is the earliest sweet corn yet introduced, being only a few days later than the first early small sorts. It is 10 to 12 rowed, pure white; sweet and tender.

Early Mayflower—66 Days—A new variety in the West, but raised in large quantities in some of the Eastern States, where it is by ten days the earliest sweet corn grown, and is always the first variety on the market. It is six inches to a foot shorter than Early Cory, but has a much larger ear, running 8, 10 and 12 rowed, and better quality.

PRICES ON CELERY

	Pkt.	Oz.	% Lb.
Adams' Easy Blanching.....	\$0.25	\$0.50	\$1.25
Golden Self-Blanching.....	.25	.50	1.75
Winter Queen.....	.10	.25	.75
Giant Pascal or Large White.....	.10	.25	.75
Celeriac or German Celery.....	.10	.25	.75
Corn Salad.....	.10	.20	.50

PRICES ON CRESS OR PEPPER GRASS

	Pkt.	Oz.
Dwarf Fine Curled.....	\$0.10	\$0.60
True Water Cress.....	.10	.60

PRICES ON CORN

	Pkt.	½ Lb.	Lb.	5 Lbs.	10 Lbs.
Early Champion.....	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.35	\$1.15	\$2.00
Early Mayflower.....	.10	.20	.35	1.50	2.75

These Prices Include Postage.

CORN—Sweet—Continued

NOT TRUE SUGAR

Dwarf Ex. Adams'—**60 Days**—Height of stalk about 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Ears about 5 to 6 inches long, some set within 6 inches of the ground. Not a sugar corn, but a decided acquisition so very early in the season. Stands cold, damp ground better than Early Sugar Corn.

ADAMS' EARLY—**62 Days**—Height of stalk about $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet. Ears about 6 inches long. Very similar in every respect to Adams' Extra Early, except a taller stalk, and 4 days later.

Trucker's Favorite—**80 Days**—Similar to Adams' Early in general appearance, but later and much larger. Stalks growing 7 to 8 feet tall and ears 8 to 10 inches long—12 to 14 rows. Like Adams', it can be planted earlier than sugar corn for it will withstand the cold ground of early spring.

EARLY VARIETIES—TRUE SUGAR

Whipple's Yellow—**68 Days**—A yellow sweet corn maturing a few days earlier than Golden Bantam, in addition growing ears 7 to 8 inches long, 12 to 16-rowed, often having two ears on one stalk. Whipple's Yellow grows tall and quality excellent.

GOLDEN BANTAM—**70 Days**—Height of stalk about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Grains golden yellow and short. Ears about 6 inches long, generally 8 rows. Very hardy. It can be planted early in the spring.

Mammoth White Cory—**75 Days**—Height of stalk 5 feet. Length of ears 7 to 8 inches. Usually 10 rows on an ear. A new extra early variety and a great improvement on the old Cory. The ears are handsome, even, broad grained and very large for such an early sort. They are borne two and three on a stalk, making it a very productive variety.

SECOND EARLY VARIETIES

Early Evergreen—**76 Days**—Height of stalk 7 feet. Slightly slimmer and shorter stalk than Stowell's Evergreen. Broad, heavy green foliage. Ears about 7 to 8 inches long, with 14 or more irregular rows. Very deep, white grains.

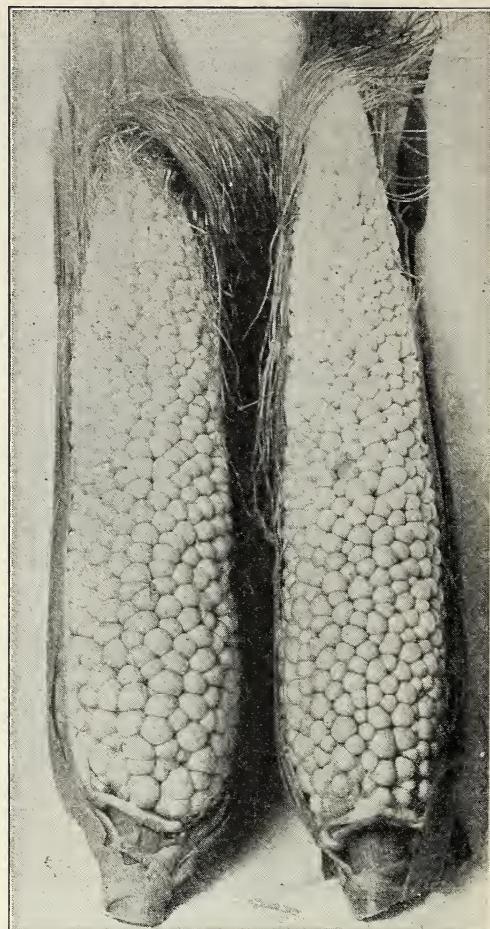
Howling Mob—**78 Days**—Ears about 7 inches long. Height of stalk $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Large broad grains. Quite a popular variety for sowing late in the summer, ripening a little earlier than Stowell's Evergreen.

Bantam Evergreen—**80 Days**—A second early, one of the latest introductions to the sugar corn family. Height of stalk $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 feet; ears thick, 7 to 8 inches long.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN—**80 Days**—Height of stalk about $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 feet. Ears about 8 inches long. Very white, deep, narrow grains, 14 rows on the cob. This is the standard variety of sugar corn. It is very popular for home, or market gardeners.

COUNTRY GENTLEMEN—**82 Days**—Stalk $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 feet. Ears slim, about 8 inches long. Grains long and irregular, very narrow. Considered by many one of the best corns for family garden. One of the most popular varieties used.

Late Mammoth—**87 Days**—One of the strongest growers of the sweet corns, having stalks 7 to 8 feet long, which usually produce two ears from ten to twelve inches long, with very white, tender, sweet kernels. Produces the largest ears of any of the sweet corns. Unexcelled to plant with pole beans.



Country Gentleman

POP CORN

South American—Also known as Mushroom or Dynamite.

Japanese Hulless—Grains long and pointed. Considered the best variety for popping.

White Rice—Resembles rice. Preferred by growers.

Golden Queen—Same as White Rice, but golden color.

PRICES ON SWEET CORN

	Pkt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Lbs.	Lbs.	5 Lbs.	10 Lbs.
Dwarf Ex. Early,					
Adams'	\$0.10	\$0.15	\$0.25	\$1.15	\$2.00
Adams' Early.....	.10	.15	.25	1.00	1.75
Trucker's Favorite.....	.10	.15	.25	1.00	1.75
Mammoth White Cory					
Early Evergreen.....	.10	.20	.35	1.50	2.75
Country Gentleman....	.10	.20	.35	1.50	2.75
Stowell's Evergreen....	.10	.20	.35	1.50	2.75
Late Mammoth.....	.10	.20	.35	1.50	2.75
Golden Bantam.....	.10	.20	.35	1.50	2.75
Howling Mob.....	.10	.20	.35	1.50	2.75
Whipple's Yellow.....	.10	.20	.35	1.50	2.75
Bantam Evergreen.....	.10	.20	.35	1.50	2.75

PRICES ON POP CORN

	Lbs.	5 Lbs.	10 Lbs.
South American.....		\$0.30	\$1.25
Japanese Hulless.....		.25	.90
White Rice.....		.25	.90
Golden Queen.....		.25	.90

These Prices Include Postage.

CUCUMBERS

Two Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row; Two Pounds to the Acre.



The Adams

Culture—When the weather has become settled and warm, sow seeds in hills 4 to 6 feet apart each day; thin out to four of the strongest plants to each hill. They succeed best in a warm, moist, rich, loamy soil. Continue planting at intervals for a succession. The cucumbers should be gathered when large enough for use, whether required or not; if left to ripen on the vines, plants stop bearing.

EARLY MARVEL—50 Days—The earliest cucumber grown. A prolific producer of dark green fruit seven to eight inches in length with crisp white flesh. Uniform and blunt ended. Excellent for early slicers and dill pickles.

THE ADAMS—60 Days—The ideal forcing variety, as well as an outdoor sort. Our customers, who grow it, have greenhouse cucumbers raised outdoors. The home gardener will find this variety a constant source of satisfaction. Not only are its fruits the largest he can grow and the wonder and envy of his neighbors, but they are of exceptional table quality both in salads and when pickled. Characterized by a small seed cavity and thick flesh, and very dark green skin.

The Vaughn—60 Days—A long, dark green, white spine cucumber of excellent quality, growing much like The Adams but not quite as dark in color and having a somewhat larger seed cavity. An extra good yielder with thick, solid, white flesh.

Hybrid White Spine—60 Days—The value of this cucumber over ordinary strains is in its brilliant green color, which holds for several days after the fruits are gathered. In length the fruits will average 7 inches, being about $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter.

ADAMS' SPECIAL—70 Days—This special strain, developed over a period of years for market garden trade, has outstanding merits as a main crop cucumber. First, it is a good shipper and will hold its color and firmness when handled over long distances. Second, it has a very attractive deep green color, being darkest green cucumber that we know on the market today. Third, uniform in length, 8 to 10 inches long.

THE DELTUS—70 Days—A really fine new slicing variety. The long, smooth-skinned fruits are very dark green, with white stripes at the blossom end. The flesh is ivory-white, deep, and very few seeds.

Kirby's "Stays Green"—70 Days—Fruit seven to eight inches long, cylindrical in shape. Color a beautiful dark green from stem to blossom end, which is retained longer than any variety we know of.

DAVIS PERFECT—70 Days—This cucumber grows long and slim, sometimes measures 12 inches in length; color is a rich, dark, glossy green, which they hold until nearly ripe. Very tender, brittle and of fine flavor.

Early Fortune—70 Days—Slightly longer than Evergreen, more cylindrical in shape. A very dark green skin. The flesh is thick, seed cavity relatively small and the quality is excellent.

Improved Long Green—70 Days—Vines very vigorous and productive. One of the best, if not the best, variety for slicing and salting. A very shy seeder.

Klondike White Spine—70 Days—Very dark color and an excellent slicer. Fruit grows 8 inches in length and of uniform shape. Color very dark green, slightly striped with white at ends. Hot sun does not affect it as much as some others.

Extra Long, or Evergreen White Spine—80 Days—A shy seed producer, but recommended to all who put up their own pickles. Fruit long, dark, slim, showing tendency to make small neck at stem end.

Short Prolific—50 Days—A short-vined, short-fruited, productive variety, producing fruit for pickling in a comparatively short time. Black Spine, an abundant bearer, highly recommended for pickles. Vine admits planting in rows as close as $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

Boston or Chicago Pickling—50 Days—A very productive variety. Very robust in growth. Dark green, and paling to light green at tip. Warty and black spined.

Early Cluster—50 Days—Fruit borne in clusters of two or three. The fruit is short, bright green, crisp and tender. Is good for slicing as well as pickling.

Gherkin, Burr—50 Days—A round, prickly, cucumber. Used for pickles only.

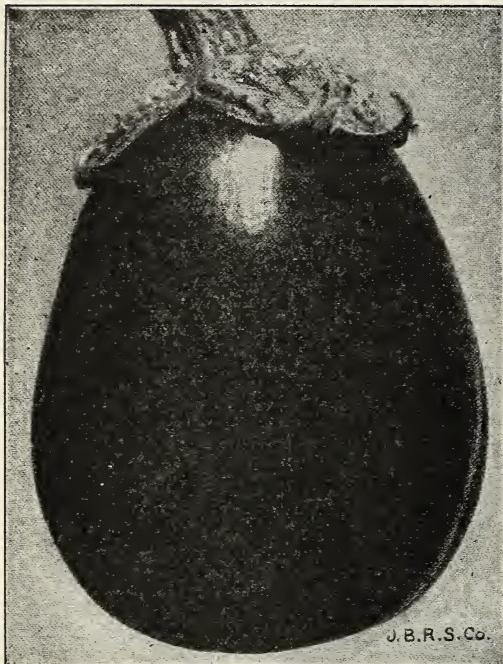
PRICES ON CUCUMBERS

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.	Lb.
The Adams	\$0.20	\$0.40	\$1.25	\$4.00
Kirby's Stays Green .....	.10	.20	.50	1.75
Early Fortune .....	.10	.15	.35	1.25
Early Marvel .....	.10	.15	.40	1.50
Extra Long or Evergreen				
White Spine .....	.10	.15	.35	1.25
The Vaughn .....	.15	.35	1.00	3.00
The Deltus .....	.15	.35	1.00	3.00
Adams' Special .....	.10	.20	.60	2.00
Davis Perfect .....	.10	.15	.40	1.50
Short Prolific .....	.10	.15	.35	1.25
Klondike White Spine .....	.10	.15	.35	1.25
Improved Long Green .....	.10	.15	.50	1.50
Hybrid White Spine .....	.10	.25	.60	2.00
Boston or Chicago Pickling .....	.10	.15	.35	1.00
Gherkin or Burr .....	.10	.15	.40	1.50
Early Cluster .....	.10	.15	.35	1.00

These Prices Include Postage.

EGG PLANT

Two Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ Pound to Acre; 1 Ounce of Seed Will Produce
 2,000 Plants; 5,000 Plants Set One Acre.



Black Beauty

Culture—Thrives well in any good garden soil. Sow the seed in hotbed or greenhouse in March or April, and when an inch high pot in 2 or 3-inch pots or plant in shallow boxes 4 inches apart each way. Plant in the open ground when danger of frost is past, in rows 3 feet apart each way. To prevent blight and bugs use Bordeaux Mixture with arsenate of lead, Paris Green, Nico-Dust or Bug Death.

BLACK BEAUTY—125 Days—The earliest and best of all large-fruited egg plants. It is valuable alike to the private planter and to the extensive grower for market. Black Beauty produces large fruits, ready for use ten days to two weeks earlier than the New York Improved. The plants branch freely near the ground, and grow in well-rounded bushes. The grand large fruits are thick, of most attractive form, as shown in the illustration. The skin is a rich, lustrous purplish black—the satin gloss and rich coloring add greatly to the beauty. The intensely brilliant coloring is uniform over the whole fruit and does not fade or change to a light color at the blossom end, and is entirely free from spines or thorns.

Large Round Purple—130 Days—Productive and vigorous, the fruit often reaching a weight of 10 to 12 pounds. Fruit may be described as chunky, broad at the bottom, and flattened—diameter nearly equal to the length. Color deep purple, often appearing almost black, although not as black as the Black Beauty. The soil has much to do with the depth of color. Single bushes of this variety on good soil often reach a diameter of three feet, and produce 8 to 10 large fruit.

ENDIVE

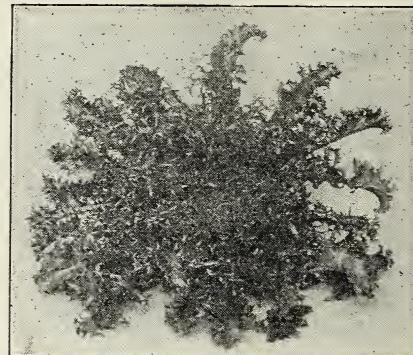
Two Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row; Three Pounds to the Acre.

Sow in the spring as soon as the earth is free from frost and replant to within 60 days of autumn frost. Drill in rows 2 feet, and thin the plants to 8 inches apart. Tie up the loose leaves or cover with a pot to blanch the salad. Especially desirable as a winter salad.

Broad-Leaved Batavian (Escarolle)—30 Days—

Foliage broad and flat, deep green leaves with thick midrib, exceedingly palatable when well bleached. Stands dry weather better than any other sort of endive. We believe that this is one of the best varieties for salad when it is properly bleached.

Large Green Curled—30 Days—A hardy, vigorous growing endive with bright deep green leaves. The midribs of the outer leaves are usually tinged with rose. The dense mass of deeply divided leaves formed in the center blanches very readily to a rich cream color. This sort is highly esteemed for the market and home garden, and is much used for salads.



Large Green Curled

Moss Curled—30 Days—Plants compact growing, forming large, dense clusters of finely divided, medium green leaves which, when properly blanched, are rich creamy white, crisp and tender. Leaf stems sometimes tinged light purplish red.

GARLIC

A bulbous rooted plant of the onion family with a strong, penetrating odor but much esteemed by some for flavoring soups, stews, etc. We frequently receive orders for garlic seed, but we can supply bulbs only. Prepare ground the same as for onions, plant the cloves (separate portions of bulbs) in drills eight inches apart and four inches apart in row, covering two inches deep. When the leaves turn yellow take up the bulbs, dry in shade and lay them up in a dry loft as you would onions.

PRICES ON EGG PLANT

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.	Lb.
Black Beauty.....	\$0.50	\$1.50	\$5.00
Large Round Purple.....	.50	1.50	5.00

PRICES ON ENDIVE

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.	Lb.
Large Green Curled.....	\$0.15	\$0.40	\$1.00
Moss Curled.....	.15	.40	1.00
Broad Leaved Batavian (Escarolle).....	.15	.40	1.00

Garlic.....	Per Lb., \$0.25		
These Prices Include Postage.			

HORSE-RADISH

Horseradish Roots—Do best in rich, loose soil, set slanting and covered two inches.

KALE or BORECOLE

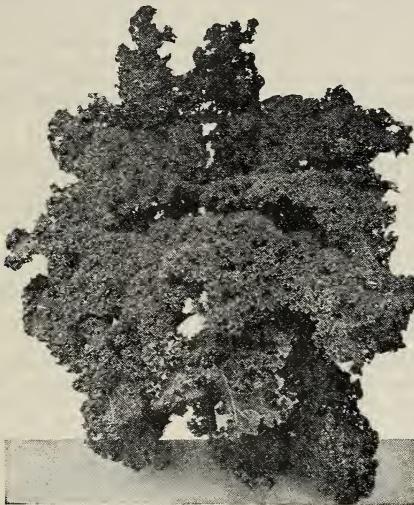
One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row; Four Pounds to the Acre.

Culture—Used largely for greens in fall, winter and spring. Can be sown broadcast or in drills eighteen inches apart from early September to the middle of October. Can also be sown in February and March, at which time the Spring or Smooth Kale is best to use. This is also used in the fall, as it makes greens quicker than other varieties. All should be protected with straw or coarse litter in winter, so that the plants can be cut throughout the season.

Philadelphia Dwarf German, Green—60 Days

Foliage flat, broad, curled on edges, blue, hardy. Stands a most rigorous winter. Very vigorous, large leaves, comparatively plain, frequently grown for forage. In some sections called Sprouts.

Blue Curled Siberian—Hardy and vigorous, spreading habit. A green kale, with a bluish tinge. Leaves large, plain in center, but curled and frilled around edges. Retains its crisp, fresh appearance long after being cut. Favorite for fall sowing. Slow to run to seed.



Tall Curled Scotch

Tall Curled Scotch—55 Days—Manage as winter cabbage. Desirable for winter use. Sow in beds and transplant.

PRICES ON KALE OR BORECOLE

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
Philadelphia Dwarf German Green	\$0.10	\$0.15	\$0.35	\$1.00
Tall Curled Scotch	.10	.15	.35	1.00
Dwarf Green Curled Scotch	.10	.15	.35	1.00
Blue Curled Siberian	.10	.15	.40	1.25

PRICES ON KOHL RABI

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
Early White Vienna	\$0.10	\$0.30	\$0.75	\$2.50
Purple Vienna	.10	.30	.75	2.50

PRICES ON LEEK

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
London or Flag	\$0.10	\$0.25	\$0.75	\$2.50
Musselburgh	.10	.25	.75	2.50

These Prices Include Postage.

Horse Radish Roots Per Doz., \$0.25; Per 100, \$1.50
Horse-Radish Roots Not Postpaid.

Dwarf Green Curled Scotch—55 Days—Grows about 12 inches in height and spreads, under cultivation, to three feet in diameter. The leaves are bright green, beautifully curled and very tender. Allow to get a slight touch of frost before using.

KOHL-RABI

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row; Two Pounds to Acre.



WHITE VIENNA KOHL-RABI

Culture—Seed should be sown in light, rich soil as early in spring as possible in rows one and one-half feet apart and when well established thin to six inches apart in the row. Plantings at intervals of ten days will give a succession until hot weather, when they will fail to grow well. Plantings may be made the latter part of July for fall use.

Early White Vienna—60 Days—This variety is extremely early with distinctly small tops. The bulbs are of medium size, very light green, or nearly white, and are of best quality for the table if used when about two inches in diameter.

Purple Vienna—60 Days—The bulb of this variety is purple. It should be cooked when not over two inches in diameter. In maturity it develops for use with the White Vienna.

LEEK

Two Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row; Four Pounds to the Acre.

Culture—Similar to onions in flavor, being of the same family of plants, but do not form a thick bulb. Sow seed early as possible, half an inch deep, and when plants are large enough to handle, transplant to rows 12 inches apart, setting plants six inches apart. Hill up as they grow to bleach the stems, or plant in a trench like celery and fill in as they grow. Seed may also be sown in September and transplanted in spring.

Musselburg—85 Days—An improved variety of leek which grows to a very large size, with broad leaves, spreading like a fan.

London or Flag—85 Days—A popular sort, hardy and good quality. Grows quickly and ready at an early season.

MELONS

MUSKMELON or CANTALOUPE

Three Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row; One and One-Half Pounds to the Acre.

One Ounce of Seed Will Plant 60 Hills.

Culture—Melons do best in sandy soil or sod land and ground should be made rich. The hills can be put four to six feet apart with ten to twelve seeds in each hill. Put the seeds an inch deep and when danger of frost is over thin to four good plants to a hill. Cultivation should be kept up as long as possible. One ounce of seed is sufficient for 50 hills.

HALE'S BEST—68 Days—This new variety was originated in the Imperial Valley of California. It is a remarkably early melon of fine flavor. The flesh is salmon, exceptionally thick, with a very small seed cavity. The fruits are oval, about 8 by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with a heavy netting, and is slightly ribbed. Hale's Best will be of real value as an early melon.

Imperial—68 Days—This variety is an improvement over Hale's Best. It is slightly larger than the standard Rocky Ford, has a very thick salmon colored flesh, is fairly heavy netted, and the spaces between the ribs are very distinctive. Its chief advantage is its extreme earliness.

Lake Champlain—87 Days—(Orange flesh.) A new very early variety producing almost round, medium size melons, well netted, moderately ribbed, thick fleshed, sweet and of golden yellow color. Will ripen in any of the Northern States, a sure cropper.

Burrell's Gem—87 Days—A celebrated orange fleshed melon, one of the best of the Rocky Ford types. Fruit medium size, oval, showing a slight rib and covered with a grayish netting, the flesh is a deep orange yellow. Small cavity.

BENDER'S SURPRISE—87 Days—This melon very much resembles the Tip Top, the netting being somewhat heavier. Flesh rich salmon color, fine grain, spicy and sweet.

HEARTS OF GOLD OR HOO DOO—88 Days—An orange fleshed, medium size, good shipping variety. Fine netting extending over the whole surface, a fine highly colored melon of good shipping qualities. One of our popular sellers.

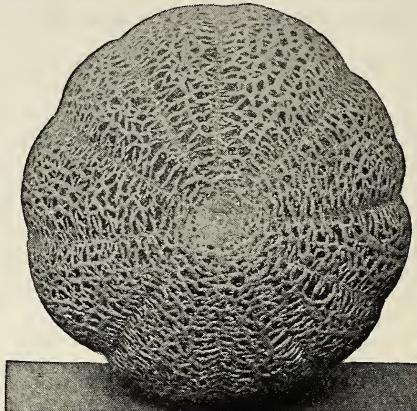
Greeley Wonder—90 Days—This is a large, handsome melon, averaging four to five pounds; nearly round and having a very heavy netting. The flesh is quite thick and fine grained. Salmon color flesh of fine quality. We class it among the late sorts. Anyone desiring a large salmon-fleshed melon of quality will be pleased with it.

Extra Early Hackensack—90 Days—This melon is 10 days earlier than the large old-fashioned Hackensack, deep ribs, corase netting, thick flesh, of excellent flavor, flesh green and skin green, slightly tinged with yellow. Nearly round, somewhat flattened in shape. An old standby.

Maryland—90 Days—One of the Rocky Ford types, but more productive, larger in size, and 10 days earlier. Vines are strong and vigorous, producing slightly oval melons of fine, regular form and size, closely netted. Skin light golden color when mature; flesh bright green, ripening very close to the skin.

Knight Extra-Early (Sweet Air)—90 Days—A medium-sized exceptionally early melon. Fruit oblong; skin deep green, turning to golden at maturity, closely netted, with gray netting and distinctly ribbed; flesh fairly thick and very sweet; color medium green, blending to light pink near the center. Quality good.

Banana—94 Days—Fruit elongated, about 18 inches long, diameter 3 to 4 inches, sometimes the Cocozelle Squash shape, slightly handled at each end, lightly ribbed. Growing in popularity each season.



Hale's Best

TIP TOP—96 Days—This kind cannot be excelled for its eating qualities. The flesh is a bright salmon color, remarkably thick, sweet and spicy. It varies from round to slightly oblong and with a green skin turning to a lemon color as it approaches maturity. The netting, on the indistinct ribs, is slight, and the melon makes a very attractive showing. It will stand shipping moderate distances.

ROCKY FORD, IMPROVED—96 Days—Flesh light green. Fruit nearly round, with a very small cavity. Netted all over and free from ribs. Is a great favorite on the market today and is more extensively grown than any other melon in existence. It varies in type and thickness of skin, according to the fancy of the grower. Is a medium early sort with practically no ribs and very heavy netting.

POLLOCK No. 10-25—98 Days—One of the best known today of the famous salmon-fleshed cantaloupes at Rocky Ford. Nearly round, heavily netted, no ribs, small cavity, flesh of the most excellent flavor. This variety has a reputation of being the best rust-resistant of any melon. We can highly recommend our stock of this melon.

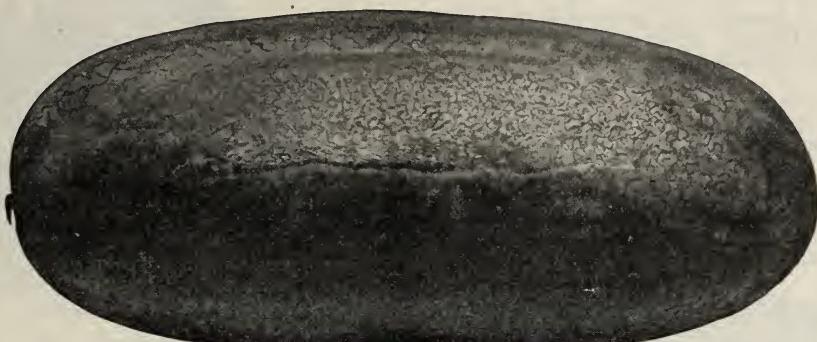
Honey Dew—100 Days—Best known in California and Colorado, where it thrives best. Often weighs 6 pounds, skin very nearly white and smooth, flesh thick, light emerald green, round to oval, as sweet as honey. When ripe, creamy yellow. Very late habit, long keeping if pulled before ripe. Very popular in the late autumn in restaurants, hotels, etc.

PRICES ON MUSKMELON OR CANTALOUPE

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.	Lb.
Hales' Best	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.60	\$2.00
Extra Early Hackensack . . . . .	.10	.15	.40	1.25
Pollock's No. 10-25 . . . . .	.10	.15	.40	1.25
Burrell's Gem . . . . .	.10	.15	.40	1.25
Maryland . . . . .	.10	.15	.50	1.50
Tip Top . . . . .	.10	.15	.50	1.50
Hearts of Gold or Hoo Doo . . . . .	.10	.15	.50	1.50
Rocky Ford Improved . . . . .	.10	.15	.40	1.25
Banana . . . . .	.10	.15	.50	1.50
Honey Dew . . . . .	.10	.15	.50	1.75
Greeley Wonder . . . . .	.10	.15	.60	2.00
Bender's Surprise . . . . .	.10	.15	.60	2.00
Lake Champlain . . . . .	.10	.25	.75	2.50
Imperial . . . . .	.10	.30	1.00	3.00
Knight, Extra Early (Sweet Air) . . . . .	.10	.15	.50	1.50

These Prices Include Postage.

MELONS—Continued



Adams' New Wonder

WATERMELON

**Sow in Hills 4 Feet Apart in Each Direction.
1 Ounce Per 100 Hills; 2 Pounds to the Acre.**

Watermelons do well upon sod ground or upon land where a crop of Winter Wheat or Winter Rye has been plowed under, the sod or grain keeping the soil loose. The seed should be planted in hills 8 feet apart in each direction. Well-rotted stable manure dug and trampled into each hill and covered with earth will help wonderfully.

Harris' Earliest—80 Days—An extra early melon of excellent quality. The fruits are exceptionally large for so early a variety, slightly oval with irregularly mottled broad stripes of light and dark green. The flesh is bright red, sweet and tender. Seed black. The vines are vigorous and productive. One of the best varieties.

Kleckley's Sweet—87 Days—Seed creamy white, one of the most popular melons. We have a very superior stock of this very valuable melon. Fruit oblong, about 20 inches in length, rind thin, and always a very dark green, early to ripen, flesh scarlet, sweet and crisp. This melon, by reason of its thin rind, is not so good a shipper as for home consumption. It is very tender, of an excellent flavor and texture.



Halbert's Honey

Halbert's Honey—87 Days—Seed creamy white with brown tips, same as Kleckley Sweet, or a selection from it, about 20 inches long, oblong, form almost equally round at each end, rind dark green, sweet and unsurpassed in quality.

STONE MOUNTAIN—90 Days—Seed white with black tips, fruit nearly round, light green very thin rind. Flesh solid bright red, exceptionally sweet and of excellent flavor. Usually weigh from 60 to 80 pounds. Not especially recommended as a shipper over long distance, but gaining in favor for local markets. A shy seeder.

NEW WONDER—88 Days—Same color as Kleckley's Sweet, but much larger and longer. It weighs sometimes up to 60 pounds. The color of the seed is white. Of fine and superior flavor. In comparison it is most nearly like Kleckley's Sweet.

Sweetheart—88 Days—Seed very dark, marbled with a lighter color, resembling the Round Light Icing, but much heavier and paler in color. Golden green, ribbed at stem end with dark green tracing.

IRISH GRAY—90 Days—Color of seed all creamy white. One of the newer melons. Very popular as a shipper. Fruit long, oval, light gray color outside. Flesh bright red, free from hard centers.

Alabama Sweet—92 Days—Seed a creamy white, mottled with brown, an early, long melon, light green rind, with irregular stripes, thin, but tough, good flavor, an excellent sort—grown very extensively in the South for shipping purposes.

Tom Watson—92 Days—White seed more or less spotted with brown. A long, even, oblong, dark green melon, nicely marked all over with a darker green tracery than Kleckley Sweet, also slightly longer. Fine variety, flesh deep red, fine flavor, no core, generally weighing 50 to 60 pounds, the most popular and the most used watermelon for shipping purposes on the market.

Georgia Rattlesnake—92 Days—Seed creamy white with black tips. An old Southern standby, a good shipper and ready seller. A long, large bright yellowish green melon with irregular very dark green stripes, the ground color marbled with a medium green. Bright scarlet flesh.

Excel—100 Days—Seed black and brown. This is an early and prolific bearer, rind deep green with occasionally a deeper green stripe. Flesh deep red, solid and crystalline, and of fine flavor, ripening well up to the rind. A most excellent shipping melon. Average weight from 30 to 50 pounds, often 60 pounds under favorable conditions. A good keeper.

PRICES ON WATERMELONS

	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
Stone Mountain.....	\$0.20	\$0.50	\$1.50
Tom Watson.....	.10	.25	.75
Kleckley's Sweet.....	.10	.25	.75
Halbert's Honey.....	.10	.25	.75
Georgia Rattlesnake.....	.10	.25	.75
Irish Gray.....	.15	.35	1.00
Sweetheart.....	.10	.25	.75
Alabama Sweet.....	.10	.25	.75
Harris' Earliest.....	.10	.25	.75
Excel.....	.10	.25	.75
New Wonder.....	.20	.40	1.25

These Prices Include Postage.

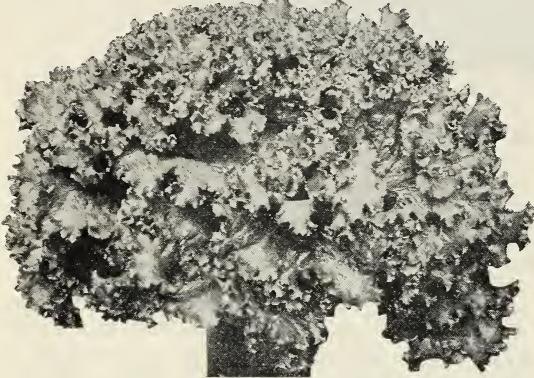
LETTUCE

Two Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row; Three Pounds to the Acre.

One Ounce of Seed Produces About 3,000 Plants.

Culture—For early out-door culture the seed may be planted in March, or as early as the ground can be worked. Sow in drills fourteen inches apart and thin the plants to four inches apart. For the heading varieties, where large heads are desired, plants should be thinned eight to ten inches to row. Lettuce should be grown very rapidly, therefore, the soil should be as rich as possible.

CUTTING OR LOOSE-LEAVES SORTS



Grand Rapids

GRAND RAPIDS SELECTED—**40 Days**—Black seed. The leading American non-heading variety. Curled, crisp, light green; leaves wavy, very curly and fringed. Cultivated extensively in the West under glass. Very tender when forced, fine quality.

BLACK SEDED SIMPSON—**40 Days**—Black seed. Crisp, yellowish, green leaves of large size, grows very quickly, of fine quality. The flavor is excellent; one of the most popular of all the loose-leaved. Leaves whiter yellow than White Seeded Simpson.

Early Curled Simpson—**40 Days**—One of the best known and most generally used of the Curled American varieties, of excellent quality, quick of growth, non-heading, crisp; leaves light green, crumpled, very similar in appearance to Black Seed Simpson, only more golden yellow.

HEADING VARIETIES

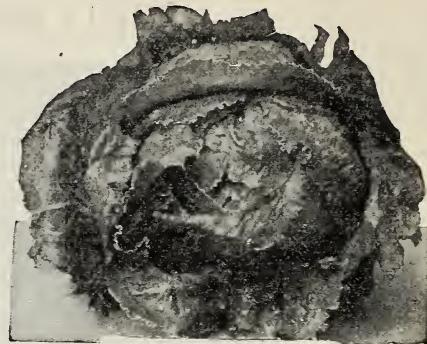
Prize Head—**40 Days**—White seed. A curly, non-heading crisp sort, of medium size with light bronze on the edges. A very rapid grower.

Improved Hanson—**45 Days**—White seed. One of the standard varieties. Leaves curly with fringed edges, folded so tightly as to make an attractive white interior, very crisp, medium size, light green.

Adams' Satisfaction—**50 Days**—A large, loose bunching or non-heading variety, forming a large bunch of leaves which are very crisp and of a fine flavor. Color a light green and very attractive.

Hubbard Market—**50 Days**—A variety resembling the St. Louis Market, but much better, forming larger heads of much better quality. It is of good size, is good for forcing, good for wintering over outdoors, where the climate permits such practice, it succeeds well in all parts of the country, whether planted early or late. It will stand a great deal of cold.

Improved Iceberg—**50 Days**—White seed. A curled heading, medium large, crisp, green variety, edges fringed and tinged with brown, outer leaves of strong ribs, white interior—crisp as ice.



Big Boston, Improved

Big Boston, Improved—**50 Days**—White seed. Heads creamy white whether grown in open garden or under glass. Very large, slightly tinged with reddish brown; uniform and compact. It has a high reputation with the market gardeners everywhere. The most generally used variety. We recommend our strain.

ADAMS' HOT WEATHER—**50 Days**—A firm-heading lettuce to grow through the summer months. Will not scald or burn and will make a head when other varieties fail. It resembles Salamander in character of leaf, color and size, but the head is more compact, will stand longer before bolting to seed.

Denver Market—**50 Days**—A fine, crisp, crimped head variety. Has a slight tinge of red at edges of leaves. Ribs are a waxy white, tender and free from bitterness.

Unrivaled Summer—**50 Days**—(Seed White)—A large, bright green heading lettuce similar in habit of plant to Big Boston, but a trifle earlier maturing as an outdoor summer variety and having no red or bronze shading on the leaves. Heads are large, firm and of excellent quality.

NEW YORK, WONDERFUL OR LOS ANGELES—**60 Days**—Crisp cabbage-heading variety, large and robust in growth, deep rooted, hot and dry weather resisting. Slow to run to seed, and a sure header under most trying conditions. Leaves are broad, blistered, crumpled, twisted, thick, stiff and coarse, and overlap one another tightly. Color of outer leaves a dull, dark green, and interior creamy white. Crisp, tender and good quality.

NEW YORK FLAT HEAD—**60 Days**—A head lettuce of the New York Wonderful or Los Angeles type, peculiarly adapted to this particular district. The head is decidedly flat, solid and crisp. The outer leaves are medium dark green and wrapped tightly around the creamy white inner leaves. A sure header of exceptional quality. See specialty page 9 for detailed description.

PRICES ON LETTUCE

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
Black Seeded Simpson	\$0.10	\$0.15	\$0.40	\$1.25
Grand Rapids Selected	.10	.15	.40	1.25
Adams' Satisfaction	.10	.20	.50	1.50
Early Curled Simpson	.10	.15	.40	1.25
New York, or Los Angeles	.10	.25	.75	2.50
Prize Head	.10	.15	.40	1.25
Paris White Cos	.10	.20	.50	1.50
Unrivaled Summer	.10	.20	.50	1.50
Improved Hanson	.10	.15	.40	1.25
Improved Iceberg	.10	.20	.50	1.50
Denver Market	.10	.15	.40	1.25
Big Boston, Improved	.10	.20	.50	1.50
Adams' Hot Weather	.10	.35	1.00	3.00
Hubbard Market	.10	.25	.75	2.00
New York Flat Head	.15	.40	1.25	4.00

These Prices Include Postage.

LETTUCE—Continued

COS LETTUCE

Paris White Cos, Trianon or Romaine—55 Days—
A strong grower, very productive, long, shell-shaped leaves of excellent quality. A self-folder, but when the plant is over half grown it is best tied up with string so that the inner leaves may be blanched white.

MUSTARD

Five Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row; Four Pounds to the Acre.



Champion Moss Curled

Culture—When used for salads, sow thickly in shallow drills, six inches apart. Successive sowings may be made every week or two. When grown to produce seed for use in pickles, pepper sauce, etc., sow early in rows about a foot apart and 3 inches apart in the row.

Champion Moss Curled—35 Days—The plants, of vigorous growth, have beautiful dark green leaves which curve outward like a fine ostrich plume. It stands well, even during the hot summer months. By making several sowings a few weeks apart a continuous growth of fresh tender leaves may be had throughout the entire season. Even those who do not care for mustard as a piquant salad will be delighted with the leaves of Moss Curled cooked like spinach, any time during the summer. It is even superior to the best spinach in flavor.

FORDHOOK FANCY—35 Days—Has long, slender, plume-like, finely curled leaves of a deep green color, with edges deeply cut. Stands a long time before running to seed.

Southern Giant Curled—35 Days—The leaves are large, colored light green, with a yellow tinge, and are much crimped at the edges. The plant is upright or slightly spreading in growth, and is very hardy, and of good quality.

White English—35 Days—Leaves comparatively small and smooth, deeply cut or divided and of medium dark color. Plant upright; of rapid growth and soon bolts to seed. Leaves when young are mild and tender; seed light yellow and larger than that of other varieties.

OKRA or GUMBO

Three Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row; Eight Pounds to the Acre. Sixty Days From Planting to Maturity.

Sow after soil is warm in rows 3 feet apart, 18 inches apart in the row. The pods are used for soups and stews. The pods should be gathered while still young and tender, before the woody fiber develops.

Dwarf Green—Of dwarf, stocky growth, very early and prolific. Excellent for general crop.

PERKINS' MAMMOTH—Long pod. This variety is about about 3 feet high, very early and productive. Pods are deep green, very long, slender, slightly corrugated, very tender and of good quality. A fine market variety.

White Velvet—Grows 3½ feet high; is early and productive. Pods are creamy white, long, smooth slender, and tender.



Dwarf Green Okra

PRICES ON MUSTARD

	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
White English.....	\$0.10	\$0.25	\$0.75
Southern Giant Curled.....	.10	.25	.75
Champion Moss Curled.....	.10	.25	.90
Fordhook Fancy.....	.10	.25	.90

PRICES ON OKRA OR GUMBO

	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
White Velvet.....	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.60
Perkins' Mammoth Long Pod.....	.10	.20	.60
Dwarf Green.....	.10	.20	.60

These Prices Include Postage.

ONION SETS

Three Quarts of Sets to 100 Yards of Row; Ten to Fifteen Bushels to the Acre, According to Size.

Red and Yellow Onion Sets, per lb..... 20c
White Onion Sets, per lb..... 25c

Not Postpaid

Write for prices on larger quantities.

Winter and Summer Top Onion Sets, Bermuda and Crystal Wax Onion Plants in season. Write for prices.

ONIONS

One Ounce Will Sow 100-Foot Row; Six Pounds Will Plant An Acre.

Soil should be well fertilized. For early crop, sow seed in cold-frames in February, transplanting when large enough to handle. Open-ground sowing should be made after danger of frost. Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in rows 12 inches apart. If thinning is needed, the young plants may be used for salad. Keep free from weeds. Care should be taken in cultivating not to go too deep and not to cover the bulbs.

RED VARIETIES

Red Wethersfield—110 Days—The standard red variety for many years and most popular in the East, where large crops have been grown for years, for shipment. The bulbs are broad and flat. The flesh is a light purplish white. Very productive and an excellent keeper. Seed is used extensively for growing onion sets as well as large onions.

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE—130 Days—A very desirable main crop, purplish red, globe shaped, with a very smooth glossy surface, a large producer and an excellent shipper and keeper. Very salable in the market. The most showy because highest color. Grown very extensively.

YELLOW VARIETIES

PRIZE TAKER—90 Days—Mammoth Yellow Globe derived from the huge Spanish onion, exhibited for years on the fruit stands in autumn. Very early, does well in light sandy soil. Very large producer and twenty days earlier than the celebrated Southport Yellow Globe. A variety which will succeed under conditions where other sorts fail; consequently, highly recommended for the Southern states. Will make large onions from seed in localities where others fail. This is a most valuable quality. It makes a solid, slightly oval, round bulb. It is a good keeper, twice the size of the Globe Danvers, and better. A valuable addition to any garden.

RIVERSIDE SWEET SPANISH—100 Days—The color is a light straw, somewhat like the true Denia. It is a much better color and shape than the Prizetaker onion. It is a rapid grower and if you plant the seed in hot beds and then transplant them you will get a larger onion. This seed should not be planted too close, two to two and a half pounds to the acre should be right. The size should average about four inches in diameter, some of course being much larger. As many as 600 sacks (100 lbs. to sack) have been produced from an acre. It is a very hardy onion, firm meat and mild. Keeping qualities are about the same as Prizetaker.

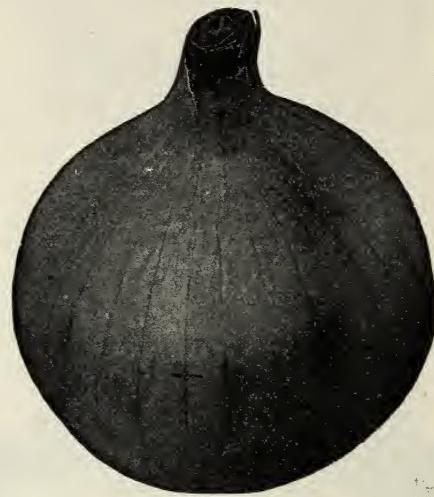
Giant Gibraltar—100 Days—It is somewhat similar in appearance to Prizetaker, except that it is lighter in color, and while larger in size, is a splendid keeper and of decidedly mild flavor.

Southport Yellow Globe—110 Days—A very hardy and exceedingly productive yellow globe. Is more oval than the Yellow Globe Danvers, much larger, more solid and heavier. Mild in flavor and an excellent keeper.

Yellow Globe Danvers—110 Days—An olive-shaped, straw-colored, long keeping variety. The bulbs are roundish, of good thickness, and keep extremely well. Popular for kitchen and market gardener.

WHITE VARIETIES

White Portugal or Silver Skin—90 Days—A mild pleasant flavored, flat white variety, admirable for family use. Not so good a keeper as the Yellow or Red varieties. Bulb medium size, mild flavor, with greenish-white skin. The small bulbs are nearly round, but flatten as they mature.



Southport White Globe

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE—110 Days—A showy, mild flavored, large White Globe variety. Very solid, productive, a good keeper and possibly the best for setting of all white sorts, unsurpassed in uniformity, absolutely pure white.

IMPORTED VARIETIES

Crystal Wax—About 55 Days—Named by Landreths in 1888. A half globe sort, absolutely waxy, pure white and crystalline, extremely mild flavor, the best of its type. Very early, the earliest of the White Bermuda types, of great reputation in Texas. Very attractive, both as a set and for the table.

Bermuda Straw or Yellow—60 Days—This flat, mild flavored variety is not pure white, but light straw colored. It is possibly two days earlier than Red Bermuda and is more desirable. The most grown of the Bermuda varieties.

(For Green Onions Only)

Green Bunch—A most desirable green bunch onion. It does not form bulbs, only scallions or enlargements at the base of each shoot, which are quite attractive and, being extremely early, sell well before onions grown from sets are brought to the market. We recommend this variety very much and know market gardeners will find it an exceedingly profitable crop.

PRICES ON ONION SEED

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.	Lb.
Red Wethersfield.....	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.75	\$2.25
Southport Red Globe.....	.10	.25	.75	2.25
Southport White Globe.....	.10	.25	1.00	3.00
White Portugal or Silverskin.....	.10	.25	.75	2.25
Yellow Globe Danvers.....	.10	.25	.75	2.25
Riverside Sweet Spanish.....	.20	.40	1.25	4.50
Prizetaker.....	.10	.25	.75	2.50
Giant Gibraltar.....	.10	.30	.90	3.00
Green Bunch.....	.10	.25	.75	2.50
Southport Yellow Globe.....	.10	.25	.75	2.25
Bermuda.....	.20	1.00	3.00	10.00
Crystal Wax.....	.10	.65	2.00	7.00

These Prices Include Postage.

PARSLEY

Two Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row; Eight Pounds to the Acre.

The drilling should take place when the cherry is in bloom, and may be continued until autumn. If for horse culture, the rows should be 3 feet apart; if for hand culture, the rows should be 18 inches apart.

Plain or Single—60 Days—Hardy and vigorous grower. Not as mild a flavor as the above.

MOSS CURLED—70 Days—An improvement on the Fine Curled; more desirable. Used for flavoring and very decorative.

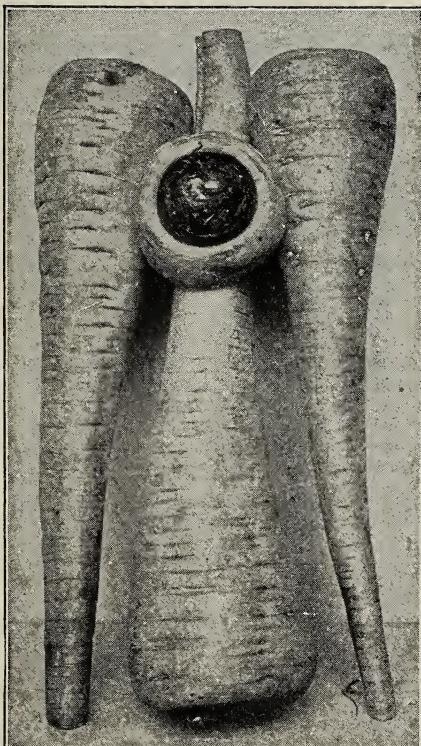
Triple Curled—70 Days—A very compact, curly, fine cut, bright green variety. The market gardener's favorite. More curly than any other variety.

Hamburg or Turnip-Rooted—90 Days—The thick roots are cooked like parsnip, tops not used.

PARSNIP

Three Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row; Eight Pounds to the Acre.

Culture—As it is sometimes slow and uneven in growth, it should be sown early as possible in drills $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart; cover one-half inch deep and press soil firmly over seed. Give frequent cultivation and thin plants to six inches apart.



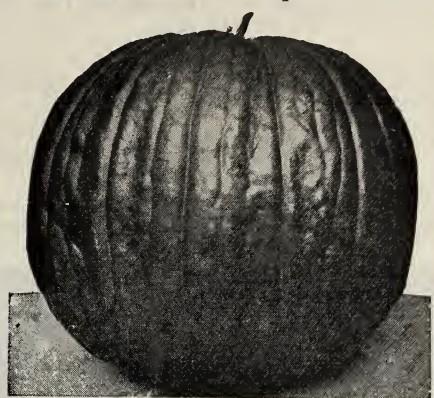
Hollow Crown

Hollow Crown Sugar—80 Days—An excellent variety for the table. The roots are long, with smooth white skin, uniform in shape, tender and of the best quality.

LUCK'S IMPROVED—80 Days—A new strain with a perfect hollow crown. The skin is exceptionally smooth and white. It grows about 12 inches long, is uniform in shape, tapering perfectly from good shoulders to a small root.

PUMPKIN

Four Pounds of Seed to the Acre. Hills 8x8 If Planted in the Open.



Connecticut Field

Pumpkins can be grown easily among a crop of corn or wherever there is ample room for the vines to spread. In the small garden they can be grown by planting the seed near a fence or low building.

Large Cheese—110 Days—Has heavy, thick, sweet meat; large, round, flattened variety, skin generally of creamy buff; orange flesh. An excellent keeper, and very productive; good quality.

Sweet Potato—110 Days—Smooth pear shaped, round, white in color. Good shape and color. Flesh creamy white of fine texture.

KENTUCKY FIELD—120 Days—Large, round, flattened, hardy and productive. One to two feet in diameter. It has thick orange flesh of extra fine quality and is a splendid sort for canning, family and market use; used extensively for stock feeding.

Small Sugar—120 Days—This is the small, sweet pumpkin that has made the New England States famous for their pumpkin pies. Splendid keeper. Deep orange-yellow color.

CONNECTICUT FIELD—120 Days—A large, rich, smooth, orange-yellow, slightly oval or cylindrical fruit. Very productive, used extensively for canning, popular for pies. Grown largely in corn fields.

King of the Mammoths—120 Days—No other pumpkin ever introduced has ever reached such enormous weights. Flesh and skin of bright yellow, very fine grained, of splendid quality. One of the best pie pumpkins grown and a good keeper.

Cushaw Crookneck—120 Days—A prolific variety; large size; frequently weighing 60 pounds and over; color white striped and mottled with green.

PRICES ON PARSNIPS

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.	Lb.
Luck's Improved.....	\$0.10	\$0.15	\$0.35	\$1.25
Hollow Crown Sugar.....	.10	.15	.25	.75

PRICES ON PARSLEY

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.	Lb.
Moss Curled.....	\$0.10	\$0.15	\$0.35	\$1.00
Plain or Single.....	.10	.15	.35	1.00
Triple Curled.....	.10	.15	.40	1.25
Hamburg or Turnip Rooted.....	.10	.15	.35	1.00

PRICES ON PUMPKIN

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.	Lb.
Large Cheese.....	\$0.10	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.50
Sweet Potato.....	.10	.15	.35	1.00
Small Sugar.....	.10	.15	.25	.75
Connecticut Field.....	.10	.15	.25	.75
King of the Mammoths.....	.10	.25	.50	1.75
Cushaw Crookneck.....	.10	.15	.35	1.00
Kentucky Field.....	.10	.10	.20	.50

These Prices Include Postage.

PEAS

Six Pounds of Seed to 100 Yards of Row; 100 Pounds of Dwarf or 75 Pounds of Tall Will Plant An Acre.

Plant in rows 10 to 15 seed to lineal foot, depending on size of vine. Rows 2 feet apart if cultivated by horse or 15 inches if hoed by hand.

The drilling of peas may be safely commenced as soon as the land can be plowed, and continued at intervals up to within sixty days of autumn frost.

Wrinkled varieties are more susceptible to cold or wet weather; therefore, cannot be planted as early.



Little Marvel

DWARF OR BUSH VARIETIES

LAXTON'S SUPERB—55 Days—A new pea maturing as early as Alaska, producing pods as large as Laxtonian. Vine about 18 inches tall, pods dark green 4 to 4½ inches long, containing 7 to 9 beautiful large peas. The most productive and profitable of all varieties. See specialty page 5 for detailed description.

LAXTON'S PROGRESS—60 Days—A new dwarf pea of real merit. Vine 18 inches tall and exceedingly vigorous, producing the largest pods of any early true sugar sort. Pods average 4½ inches long, well filled with large deep green peas. Seed large and wrinkled. Can be planted nearly as early as smooth seeded varieties.

HUNDREDFOLD—62 Days—Bears an enormous crop of handsome, intensely dark green, fairly broad and pointed pods, 4 inches long, containing about 8 large, dark green peas of excellent quality. The vines are 16 inches high, sturdy, and resist heat well.

Little Marvel—62 Days—A stout vine, about 18 inches tall. Showy pods about 3 to 3½ inches long, blunt ended. Seed large, green, wrinkled. A very fine productive, dwarf, sturdy variety.

LAXTONIAN—64 Days—Height of vine about 18 inches, foliage dark green, pods dark green about 4 inches long, resembling Telephone. This is the largest, handsomest podded, dark green, dwarf vine pea that we know of, and is by far the most popular.

Premium Gem—65 Days—A very productive second early. Height of vine about 20 inches. Pods about 2¾ inches long, 5 to 7 peas in a pod. Standard sort used in large quantities because it is a very popular reliable pea for the private gardener. Seed green, wrinkled, sometimes flattened.

Nott's Excelsior—74 Days—An improvement on the American Wonder. Vines nearly identical. One of the best early dwarf, wrinkled sorts, vines about 12 inches high, producing a good crop of well-filled pods about 2¾ inches long, containing 5 to 8 very sweet peas. Seeds green, wrinkled square at ends.

Improved Stratagem—79 Days—Height of vine about 20 to 24 inches. Pods of Telephone type, about 4 inches long. Seed blue, slightly pitted, vine very luxurious, a great favorite with private gardeners because of its large handsome pods.

TALL VARIETIES

EARLY GIANT—55 Days—Identical with Laxton's Superb except vine, which is extra heavy and growing to a height of 3 feet. Pods light green, about 4 inches long, round, broad and square ended, exceedingly productive.

First and Best—56 Days—An extra early smooth seeded. Very fine flavor. Height of vine 30 to 36 inches. Very prolific. Pods 2½ to 2¾ inches long, containing 5 to 6 peas of good flavor.

Alaska—57 Days—A green seeded extra early, vine 30 to 36 inches tall. Distinct light green foliage; pods 2 to 2¾ inches long, containing 5 to 6 small, slightly pitted to smooth peas.

Gradus or Prosperity—58 Days—An extra early large podded, wrinkled variety, pods large, very showy and shaped like Telephones. Fruit of delicious flavor. Height about 3 to 3½ feet. Vine similar in appearance to Telephones, pods about 4½ inches long, pointed.

Thomas Laxton—62 Days—An early, wrinkled variety. Height of vine, about 3 feet. Vines darker than Gradus. Length of pods about 4 inches, very productive and vigorous. Pods blunt or square ended, and light green.

Telephone—71 Days—Height of vine 4½ feet. Pods about 4½ inches long, dark green, one of the best late, large podded peas.

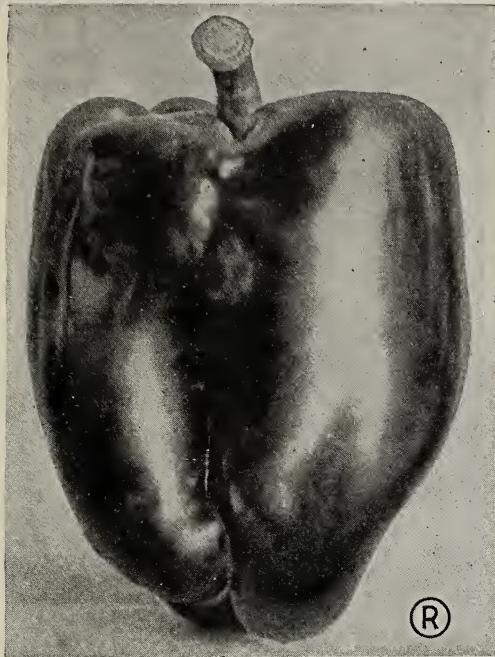
PRICES ON PEAS

	Pkt.	½ Lb.	Lb.	5 Lbs.	10 Lbs.
Laxton's Progress.....	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.40	\$1.50	\$2.75
Alaska.....	.10	.20	.35	1.40	2.50
First and Best.....	.10	.20	.35	1.40	2.50
Gradus or Prosperity.....	.10	.20	.35	1.40	2.50
Thos. Laxton.....	.10	.20	.35	1.50	2.75
Laxtonian.....	.10	.25	.40	1.50	2.50
Premium Gem.....	.10	.20	.35	1.25	2.25
Little Marvel.....	.10	.25	.40	1.40	2.50
Improved Stratagem.....	.10	.20	.35	1.25	2.25
Nott's Excelsior.....	.10	.20	.35	1.25	2.25
Early Giant.....	.10	.20	.40	1.50	2.75
Laxton's Superb.....	.10	.25	.40	1.50	2.50
Hundredfold.....	.10	.25	.40	1.50	2.75
Telephone.....	.10	.25	.40	1.40	2.50

These Prices Include Postage.

PEPPERS

One Ounce of Seed Will Produce 2,000 Plants.



Harris' Earliest Giant

Culture—Sow seed in flats under glass in March; transplant seedlings, when 2 to 3 inches high, into other flats, 4 inches apart each way or into individual pots, to encourage good root systems. When the weather has become thoroughly settled and danger from belated freezes is over (about corn planting time), transplant to open ground in warm, rich and well-prepared soil, placing rows 3 feet apart, with plants 2 feet apart in the rows.

SWEET VARIETIES

HARRIS' EARLIEST GIANT—90 Days—Really a novelty in peppers and yet a real acquisition. The plant is of very dwarf, compact growth and is usually so loaded with fruit that it is a marvel the plant can support it. We have counted as high as eighteen fruits on a plant growing but 18 inches in height. The peppers are of good form, about 4 inches long, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and very mild and sweet.

Neapolitan—90 Days—Plants are about 2 feet tall. One of the most productive of all the large peppers, bears until frost. Very mild. Fruit about 4 inches long and $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches in circumference, standing upright until they get heavy.

Pimento—100 Days—Very productive and of smooth skin, good size, flesh thick, very solid, bright red, mild flavor, very good for stuffing. Largely used by canners. A reliable producer. Plants 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high.

RUBY KING—110 Days—It is the longest of the larger peppers. A brilliant red, produces 10 to 15 fruit to the plant. The fruits are often 6 inches long and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide across the shoulder. Walls are thick and sturdy. Flavor sweet.

World Beater or Goliath—115 Days—A large variation of Ruby King crossed with Chinese Giant. Similar in shape to Ruby King but broader at the blossom end. Bright red. Unusually productive. Mild in flavor, flesh thick, a fine shipper.

CALIFORNIA WONDER—115 Days—A recent introduction of real merit. Plants are sturdy and upright, bearing 6 to 8 square ended peppers of immense size. Its outstanding feature is the thickness of its sweet, crisp, fleshy, bright green walls. Bottom has four points, will sit upright. Ideal for stuffing or for salads.

Bell or Bull Nose—120 Days—Plants average about 2 feet high, large fruit, thick flesh, with a broad end almost square. One of the old standbys. Color deep green when young, and when ripe bright crimson. Mild in flavor.

Crimson Giant or Ohio Crimson—130 Days—Similar to the Ruby King, but broader, longer and deeper fruited like Chinese Giant, a monster about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by 4 inches wide, but not so large as Chinese Giant. Vines strong, dark, large leaves, very productive, sometimes bearing 7 to 8 fruit at once and covered by a succession of smaller fruit.

CHINESE GIANT—140 Days—Much larger and later than Ruby King and remarkably handsome. These chunky peppers are bright scarlet when ripe, double the diameter of any pepper known and are really wonderful to look at. They are very mild. The bush is stocky and about 2 feet high. The peppers 4 to 5 inches in diameter, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and usually 4 ridges, indented at the blossom end.

HOT VARIETIES

Small Chili—90 Days—Height of bush about 2 feet. Length of fruit $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch thick. Very superior to the old Cayenne. Exceedingly productive, bearing very hot, upright, bright red fruit all over the plant.

LIVINGSTON'S IMPROVED THICK LONG RED—90 Days—The flesh is fully double the thickness of Long Cayenne. They are grown almost exclusively for some markets. Exceedingly prolific; are very hot and have handsome bright red pods. Produced early in the season while prices are high.



Livingston's Improved Thick Long Red

Long Cayenne—100 Days—Fruit about 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch across at stem end twisted to a point. Long and slender. Color bright crimson, and very hot.

PRICES ON PEPPER

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.	Lb.
Pimento.....	\$0.10	\$0.50	\$1.50	\$5.00
Chinese Giant.....	.10	.65	2.25	7.50
Ruby King.....	.10	.50	1.50	5.00
Crimson Giant or Ohio				
Crimson.....	.10	.50	1.50	5.00
Bell or Bull Nose.....	.10	.50	1.50	5.00
Neapolitan.....	.10	.50	1.50	5.00
Long Cayenne.....	.10	.50	1.50	5.00
Livingston's Imp. Thick Long Red.....	.10	.60	1.75	6.00
California Wonder.....	.50	2.00	6.00	20.00
Small Chili.....	.10	.60	1.75	6.00
World Beater or Goliath.....	.10	.60	2.00	6.00
Harris' Earliest Giant.....	.10	1.00	3.50	12.00

These Prices Include Postage.

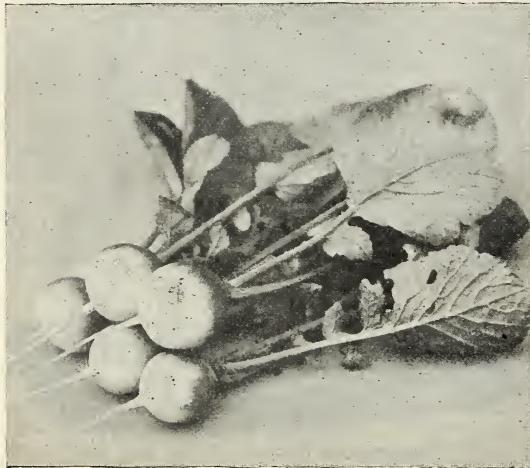
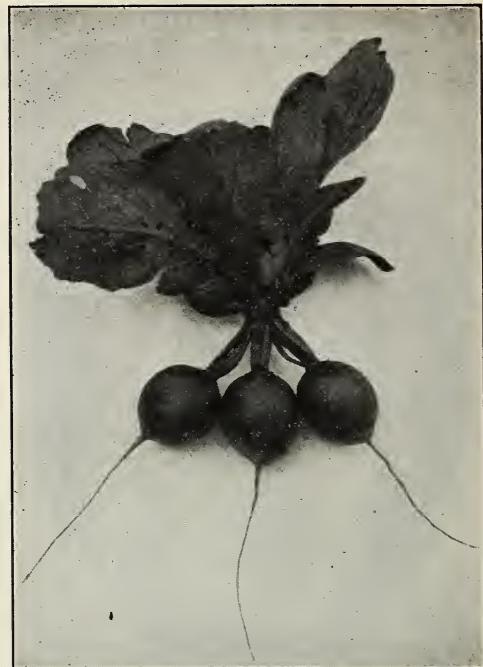
RADISH

Six Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row; Eight Pounds to the Acre.

Sow radish seed as soon as the ground is in condition to work, or just before the cherry blooms. This is one of the earliest vegetables that one can grow in the garden in the spring. To be good, they must always be grown quickly. In selecting the seed of radishes for hot beds, always be sure to select those varieties with short leaves.

Saxa—16 Days—An early forcing radish. Perfectly round and of a brilliant red color. The fastest growing and best tasting of all radishes. When planted outside the tops are too short for bunching. However, this is not the case when they are grown under glass.

Scarlet Turnip, White-Tipped—20 Days—A very excellent variety and deservedly a great favorite with market gardeners for early planting. It is medium sized, nearly round, very slightly flattened on the under side; color is a bright scarlet, with a distinct white tip, which does not extend over so much of the bulb as does the Sparkler. Flesh is white and of best quality. Our strain is exceptionally pure and clean, producing unusually fine deep scarlet color and a clearly defined white tip.



White Tip Sparkler

WHITE TIP SPARKLER—20 Days—It is distinct in that the white tip is larger and more pronounced than in any other sort. Much more of the root is white than in Early Scarlet Turnip White Tip and the contrasting colors being so nearly equal gives it a more attractive appearance than any of the other varieties. Well adapted for either forcing in frames or for the private garden. Quality unsurpassed; remain solid and crisp a long time.

French Breakfast—22 Days—A quick growing, small, olive-shaped radish about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter when fully grown. Color, beautiful deep scarlet except a little clear white about the tip. Its small top and earliness makes it very desirable for growing under glass as well as for planting outdoors.

VICK'S SCARLET GLOBE—20 Days—The Vick's Scarlet Globe Radish is the best all-around radish on the market. It is handsome in both form and color, a beautiful oval of rich scarlet; the flesh is crisp, tender, juicy and mild. The amount of foliage small for the size of the radish, making it a particularly attractive market sort. As a forcing radish it is the best in every way, bearing the heat requisite for forcing without becoming pithy or spongy. This radish is used by the leading market gardeners both for forcing and out-of-door planting. Owing largely to our care in selecting and growing seed, it leads all other varieties.

CRIMSON GIANT—25 Days—This is one of the largest of the early all-red varieties. Roots almost globular in shape, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, crimson in color, and of excellent quality, remaining in condition a long time.

Philadelphia White Box—30 Days—The famous white turnip or globe-shaped radish is the foremost of its class. It is an excellent radish for forcing under glass and for growing in the open ground.

Cincinnati Market—35 Days—A selection from Woods Early Frame. A decided improvement. Scarlet $\frac{2}{3}$ of the length, $\frac{1}{6}$ at the point being white. Long, slim, transparent, about 6 to 7 inches long.

Wood's Early Frame—35 Days—This is not only a very good variety for forcing, being shorter and thicker than the old Long Scarlet Short Top, but one of the best sorts for first crop out of doors.

PRICES ON RADISHES

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.	Lb.
Scarlet Turnip, White Tip.....	\$0.10	\$0.15	\$0.25	\$0.75
Vick's Scarlet Globe.....	.10	.15	.30	.90
French Breakfast.....	.10	.15	.25	.75
White Tip Sparkler.....	.10	.15	.25	.75
Philadelphia White Box.....	.10	.15	.25	.75
Saxa.....	.10	.15	.30	.90
Woods' Early Frame.....	.10	.15	.25	.75
Crimson Giant.....	.10	.15	.25	.75
Cincinnati Market.....	.10	.15	.25	.75

These Prices Include Postage.

RADISHES—Continued

Long Scarlet, Short Top—35 Days—This is a standard, most excellent sort, either for the home garden or the market. Tops are short and small; roots smooth, slender, uniform in shape and a very attractive bright carmine-red in color. They grow about one-fourth to one-third out of the ground and continue crisp and tender until fully matured, when they are about six inches long.

WHITE ICICLE—38 Days—We consider this the best all-white Long Radish on the market. The roots are shorter than the old White Vienna and earlier. They are 5 to 7 inches long and about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter. Pure white, transparent, and of excellent eating qualities.



White Icicle

White Lady Finger—38 Days—Of slender, graceful form and remarkably crisp, brittle and tender. Not so good as Icicle for forcing, but has long been popular for open ground culture.

White Strasburg—40 Days—Long in form, roots 4 to 6 inches and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in diameter. Skin is pure white and smooth. Roots thick in shoulder, tapering to a point. Remains in edible condition a long time.

SUMMER VARIETIES

White Giant Stuttgart—40 Days—The roots are large, often four inches in diameter, white and are usually top shaped. The flesh is white and crisp, and keeps remarkably well, so that those not used in the summer or fall can be stored for early winter use.



Improved Chartier

IMPROVED CHARTIER OR SHEPHERD—35 Days

—One of the best long radishes for planting outdoors for early summer use in the home and market garden. The tops are of medium size. The roots are in good condition for the table when half an inch thick and continue hard and crisp until they reach a diameter of about one and one-fourth inches. are rather long, averaging seven to eight inches when mature, bright scarlet-rose in color, shading into white at the tip.

WINTER VARIETIES

Round Black Spanish—60 Days—A fine round or top-shaped, black skinned winter radish sometimes 2 to 3 inches in diameter. Skin almost black, flesh pure white.

California White Mammoth—60 Days—One of, if not the largest, radish. Often a foot or more in length. Firm flesh and keeps perfectly.

Long Black Spanish—70 Days—Roots 8 to 10 inches long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in thickness. Outside skin black. A very hardy winter radish and particularly desirable.

CHINA ROSE WINTER—70 Days—A fine winter sort, half long stump, scarlet in color three-fourths of the length. The roots are cylindrical, and larger at the bottom than at the top. Skin a bright deep rose, flesh white, tops moderately large. Roots about 5 inches long.

PRICES ON RADISHES

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.	Lb.
Long Scarlet, Short Top.....	\$0.10	\$0.15	\$0.25	\$0.75
White Strasburg.....	.10	.15	.25	.75
White Lady Finger.....	.10	.15	.25	.75
Improved Chartier.....	.10	.15	.25	.75
White Icicle.....	.10	.15	.25	.75
White Giant Stuttgart.....	.10	.15	.25	.75
Round Black Spanish.....	.10	.15	.25	.75
Long Black Spanish.....	.10	.15	.25	.75
China Rose Winter.....	.10	.15	.25	.75
California White Mammoth...	.10	.15	.25	.75

These Prices Include Postage.

RHUBARB (Pie Plant)

One Ounce of Seed Will Sow 150 Feet of Row;
One Ounce of Seed Will Produce 100 Plants.

Sow the seed early in the spring in rows 1 foot apart on rich ground; the second year after planting they can be removed in autumn to the permanent spot allotted to them; plant the roots 2 feet apart each way in ground that is well enriched, at least 2 feet deep.

Victoria Giant—This is one of the leading varieties. The stalks are red and exceedingly juicy, rich and spicy.

Linneus—The stalks of this variety are quite large, thick and pink in color, and of very fine quality.

RHUBARB ROOTS

Per doz., \$1.00; per 100, \$6.00; not prepaid.



Darkbloom

SALSIFY (Oyster Plant)

Six Pounds to Acre; Two Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

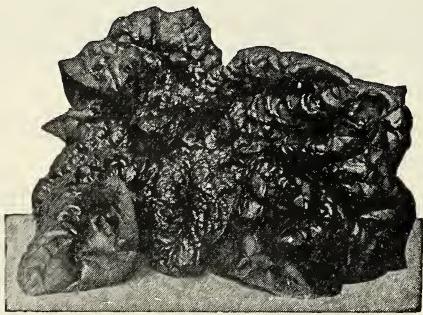
Sow when the cherry is in bloom, in drills, in deeply dug and well-manured ground; the drills should be 18 inches apart. When the plants are up a few inches weed and thin them so as to stand 4 to 5 inches. Preserve in pits, same as carrots or beets. Cultivate as for carrot.

Mammoth Sandwich Island—90 Days—A variety superior to the French sort, producing smoother, larger and more vigorous roots, foliage stronger. Often called "vegetable oyster."

SPINACH

Six Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row; Thirty Pounds to the Acre.

Seed may be sown in autumn or as early in spring as condition of the ground will permit. We advise by all means to plant in autumn Bloomsdale Spinach as it is by far the best of all autumn varieties.



Bloomsdale

BLOOMSDALE—40 Days—No spinach is so well known as this variety and we are safe in saying that more of this variety is sold and planted than any other variety. As an autumn sort it is superior to all others. The leaves are twisted and very dark green, giving them an elasticity adapting them for transportation over long distances and at the same time giving the crop large measuring qualities.

DARKBLOOM—40 Days—A new member of the Bloomsdale family. Exceptionally dark green leaves of extra good keeping quality. Well savoyed and bulky, it has that "fresh" appearance at all times. Good for spring or fall.

LONG STANDING SAVOY—40 Days—Does not go to seed as soon as Bloomsdale. Very dark green, crumpled and blistered leaves. See specialty page 7 for detailed description.

PRINCESS JULIANA—40 Days—Large, crumpled dark green leaves, suitable for summer or autumn planting. Princess Juliana Spinach will become the most popular variety on the market, not only for its rapid, uniform growth and delicious and tempting flavor, but because it remains in prime condition longer before bolting to seed.

Viroflay, Thick Leaf—48 Days—A large, upright-growing, early variety with very thick, large, slightly crumpled leaves of medium green. Fine for fall and spring sowing. Rapid grower.

Long Standing—50 Days—Leaves dark green and thick. Not inclined to run to seed for a long time. Very popular with market gardeners.

King of Denmark—60 Days—Continues in edible condition longer than any other variety on the market. Long, very thick, dark leaves. Good quality.

New Zealand—60 Days—The stems and leaves are soft, thick, fleshy, and of a crystalline appearance. Started early in the spring, the plants will resist heat and make a strong growth during the summer. Pick off leaves from stem, cooking them only, and you have delicious greens all summer long.

PRICES ON SPINACH

	Pkt.	Lb.	5 Lbs.	10 Lbs.
Darkbloom	\$0.10	\$0.40	\$1.50	\$2.75
Long Standing Savoy	.10	.40	1.50	2.75
Bloomsdale or Savoy	.10	.30	1.25	2.25
Princess Juliana	.10	.40	1.90	3.50
Viroflay Thick Leaf	.10	.30	1.25	2.25
Long Standing	.10	.30	1.25	2.25
King of Denmark	.10	.40	1.75	3.00

New Zealand.....\$0.10 \$0.15 \$0.35 \$1.00

PRICES ON SALSIFY OR OYSTER PLANT

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Mammoth Sandwich Island	\$.010	\$0.20	\$0.65	\$2.00

RHUBARB

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Victoria Giant	\$.010	\$0.20	\$0.60	\$2.00
Linneus	.10	.20	.60	2.00

These Prices Include Postage.

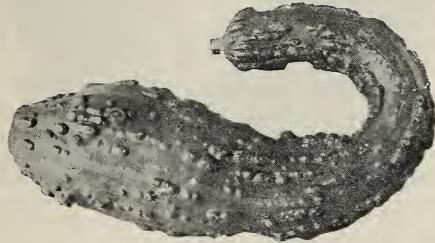
SQUASH

**Three Ounces of Seed Will Sow 100 Yards of Row;
Three to Four Pounds to the Acre.**

This seed may be planted when the apple is in bloom and for several weeks subsequently. It should be planted in hills 4x4 feet for the bush varieties and 6x8 feet for the long running sorts.

SUMMER VARIETIES

MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH—50 Days—The shape of this variety is round, about 4 inches thick, 8 to 10 inches across, scalloped on the edges with frequent warts on both sides. Color, creamy white. One of the best squashes to stew.



Golden Summer Crookneck

Golden Summer Crookneck—60 Days—A large fruited variety. Fruit averages about 12 to 18 inches long and 6 to 8 inches thick, well crooked and covered with warts. Color, a deep orange. A decided improvement on the small form. When young, a very good slicer and excellent fried.

GOLDEN SUMMER STRAIGHTNECK—60 Days—This resembles the crookneck squash, the fruits being straight instead of curved, making it more desirable for packing.

ITALIAN VEGETABLE MARROW (Cocozella)—60 Days—A summer bush variety; fruit oblong, 12 to 16 inches long and 5 inches in diameter. Color dark green, marbled with yellow stripes, five furrowed ribs length of fruit.

SUMMER OR WINTER VARIETIES

DELICATA—55 Days—Adapted for both summer and winter use. Length of fruit 8 to 10 inches. Skin smooth, golden color mottled with green stripes.

FORDHOOK, BUSH—60 Days—Adapted for either summer or winter. Size of fruits about 8x3 inches. Skin light cream, ridged or scalloped. Flesh very thick and sweet. A prolific producer.

FORDHOOK VINING—60 Days—Fruits are about 8 by 3 inches in size, skin light cream, sides are ridged and they taper somewhat at the stem end. The flesh is extremely thick and sweet.

WINTER VARIETIES

Sibley or Pike's Peak—115 Days—One of the best shippers owing to the hardness of the shell. Flesh is solid and thick, of bright orange color and choice quality. Flavor rich and sweet, and it ripens easily.

Blue Hubbard—90 Days—A type of the well-known Warted Hubbard. Excellent in flavor and dryness. The attractive light blue, smooth skin, and firm, thick flesh, make it very popular.

WINTER VARIETIES

Des Moines or Table Queen—90 Days—This is a small acorn-shaped dark green squash, almost black; about 5 or 6 inches long and 4 inches in diameter. The running vines are vigorous and the ground is literally dotted with the dark-colored squashes, which are the very essence of quality. It makes excellent pies and can be cooked whole when young and it is also a good keeper.

CHICAGO WARTED HUBBARD—95 Days—Is an exceptionally good keeper. Is larger than the original Hubbard and in addition is "warted," which indicates a hard shell and a long keeper. It also denotes fine quality. A great improvement over the old Hubbard. Fine for market or shipping.



Warted Hubbard

BANANA—115 Days—A long winter variety, slate green in color, 20 to 24 inches long by 5 to 6 inches in diameter. The rind is usually slate gray in color, but is sometimes mottled dark and light green.

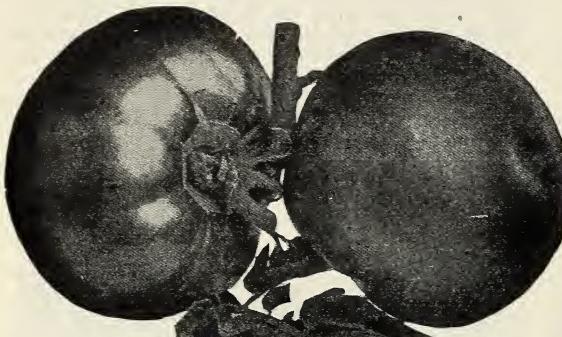
PRICES ON SQUASH

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
Chicago Warted Hubbard.....	\$0.10	\$0.15	\$0.35	\$1.25
Sibley or Pike's Peak.....	.10	.15	.35	1.25
Blue Hubbard.....	.10	.15	.35	1.25
Des Moines, or Table Queen.....	.10	.20	.60	2.00
Banana.....	.10	.15	.35	1.25
Italian Vegetable Marrow.....	.10	.20	.50	1.50
Delicata.....	.10	.20	.60	2.00
Fordhook Bush.....	.10	.15	.35	1.25
Fordhook Vining.....	.10	.15	.35	1.25
Mammoth White Bush.....	.10	.15	.35	1.25
Golden Summer Crookneck.....	.10	.15	.35	1.25
Golden Summer Straightneck.....	.10	.15	.35	1.25

These Prices Include Postage.

TOMATOES

One Ounce of Seed Will Produce 2,000 Plants;
Two Ounces Will Plant An Acre.



Dwarf Champion

To have the tomato very early, it is necessary to start the plants in a hot-bed, or they may be reared in a flower pot or box in a window and subsequently transplanted, when the plants are about 2 inches high, into 3-inch pots or shallow boxes, setting them about 4 inches apart.

For intermediate crop, they may be raised in outside beds. For late crop the seed may be planted in permanent position when the apple is in bloom.

PINK VARIETIES

June Pink—90 Days—An earliest, pink-fruited variety. It is sometimes referred to as "Pink Earliana," because of similarity of types. Fruit are of medium size and ship well. They are solid and meaty, and have irregular seed cell structure. They set in clusters of 5 to 7 and more. The vine is open and flat. It does not make a large growth.

PURPLE KING—100 Days—A second-early, smooth, pink-fruited variety. It is very similar to Globe. Fruit are globe-shaped, high-crowned, medium sized, and perfectly smooth; very solid and meaty, and has a thick skin. They set in clusters of from 5 to 7. Vines make a good growth and have rather heavy-cut foliage. Unsurpassed by any as a shipping variety. Should be staked.

New Globe—100 Days—A second-early, smooth, pink-fruited variety. The best all-purpose pink tomato grown. The fruit are globe-shaped, high-crowned, medium sized, and perfectly smooth; also solid and meaty, and have a thick skin. They set in average cluster of from 5 to 7. Vine makes good growth and has heavy foliage. Should be staked.

Livingston's Beauty—110 Days—A main-crop, smooth, pink-fruited variety. Fruit are of medium size and ripen up well around stem. Seed cells number from 6 to 8, usually. Fruit sets in clusters of about 3 to 5. Vines make quite a heavy growth.

DWARF CHAMPION—110 Days—A dwarf of "tree type," pink-fruited variety. It is the most widely used of the "dwarfs." Fruit are medium size, and smooth. Six seed cells are usual. Fruit set in clusters of about 3 to 5. It is a main-crop sort as to ripening period.

Dwarf Ponderosa—110 Days—A dwarf or "tree type," pink-fruited variety. Fruit are large and rough, but are quite meaty. They set 3 to 5 in the cluster and ripen medium early.

Early Detroit—110 Days—A main-crop, smooth, pink-fruited variety. Fruit are firm, and medium to large in size. They are solid and meaty. Vine makes medium to heavy growth. It is a heavy yielder and a good pink market tomato.

PONDEROSA—115 Days—A large, pink-fruited variety. The most widely used of the large pink varieties. The fruit are large and while not as smooth as some, they are very satisfactory; are solid and meaty. The fruit set in average clusters of 3 to 5. Vine makes large open growth, light green color.

Truckers' Favorite—115 Days—A main-crop, pink-fruited variety. Fruit are medium size; rather flattened in shape, and set 3 to 5 in cluster. Seed cells are irregularly formed. The tomato is quite solid. Vines make a strong, heavy growth.

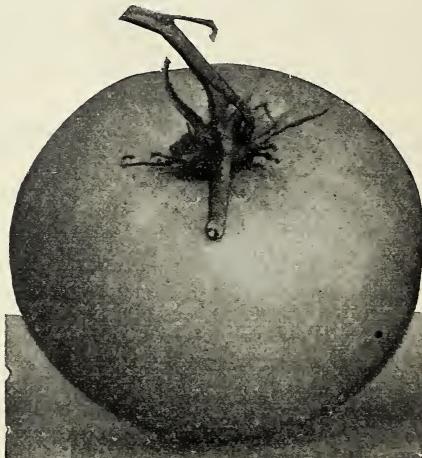
Oxheart—120 Days—Very large pink heart shaped fruit, heavy and solid setting in clusters of 3 to 7. Vine growth is open and spreading. Not a heavy yielder.

RED OR SCARLET VARIETIES

EARLIANA—90 Days—An earliest, scarlet-fruited variety. Of all similar varieties, Earliana probably proves the leader. The fruit are solid and meaty. Being a first-early variety, a little smoothness of fruit is sacrificed for earliness. Fruits are of medium size and set in large clusters. Vine is flat and open and does not make a large growth.

Excelsior—90 Days—An earliest, scarlet-fruited variety. It is similar to Earliana, differing only in minor and unimportant characteristics of the fruit.

Chalk's Early Jewel—100 Days—A second-early, scarlet-fruited variety, similar to Redhead. It has full medium size fruit which have 4 to 7 seed cells, which set in clusters of from 3 to 5. Broken seed cell formation is usual. Vines open and medium size.



Bonny Best Super Strain

PRICES ON TOMATOES

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
June Pink.....	\$0.10	\$0.40	\$1.25	\$4.00
Early Detroit.....	.10	.50	1.50	5.00
Purple King.....	.25	.75	2.50	8.00
Oxheart.....	.25	1.00	3.50	12.00
Chalk's Early Jewel.....	.10	.40	1.25	4.00
Earliana.....	.10	.40	1.25	4.00
Excelsior.....	.10	.65	2.00	7.00
Livingston's Beauty.....	.10	.40	1.25	4.00
Truckers' Favorite.....	.10	.40	1.25	4.00
New Globe.....	.10	.50	1.50	5.00
Dwarf Champion.....	.10	.40	1.25	4.00
Dwarf Ponderosa.....	.25	.75	2.50	8.00
Ponderosa.....	.10	.60	1.75	6.00

These Prices Include Postage.

TOMATOES—Continued

BONNY BEST—100 Days—A second-early, scarlet-fruited variety. Fruit set in clusters of from 3 to 5 and have from 4 to 5 seed cells. Broken seed cell formation is common. Fruit are round, high-crowned and of medium size. It is similar to John Baer. Vine is not of particular hardiness.



Matchless

Bonny Best Super-Strain — 100 Days—A seed selected from the earliest maturing perfect specimens of the Bonny Best tomato. Our super-strain not only bears larger, smoother and finer fruits, but produces over a longer period of time. Those growing tomatoes under glass will find this a very profitable variety.

JOHN BAER—100 Days—A second-early, scarlet-fruited variety. It is similar to Bonny Best. The fruit set in clusters of from 3 to 5 and have from 4 to 5 seed cells. Broken seed cell formation is usual. The fruit are round, high-crowned and of medium size. Vine makes a good growth.

Redhead—100 Days—A second-early, scarlet-fruited variety. It is similar to Chalk's Early Jewel. The fruit is a full medium sized tomato and it sets in clusters of from 3 to 5. They have 4 to 5 seed cells, and broken formation is usual. The vines are open and of medium size.

MARGLOBE—110 Days—A main-crop, scarlet-fruited variety. Introduced by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture for wilt resistance. Claimed to be also resistant to "nail-head rust," which attacks the fruit. Fruit are medium size, smooth, solid and deep from stem to blossom. They have irregular cell structure. They set in clusters of 5 to 7. Vine makes a medium to heavy growth. As the name would indicate, it is claimed to be a cross between Marvel and Globe and really appears to have retained the best characteristics of each.

Greater Baltimore—110 Days—A main-crop, scarlet-fruited variety. It is similar to Stone. The fruit are of medium size, smooth and solid, perhaps maturing a little earlier than Stone. They ripen up well to the stem and produce a heavy tonnage. The vine makes quite a heavy growth.

Crimson Cushion (or Beef Steak)—110 Days—A large, scarlet-fruited variety. A misnamed variety, as color of fruit is scarlet and not crimson. The fruit are large and fairly smooth. Seed cells are numerous and irregular. The vine is of medium open structure. Like Ponderosa, this variety produces a small percentage of rough fruit.

Matchless—115 Days—A main-crop, scarlet-fruited variety, similar to Stone. Fruit are medium to large in size, smooth and solid. Vine makes a quite heavy growth.

Dwarf Stone—115 Days—A dwarf or "tree type," scarlet-fruited variety. Fruit are medium size, smooth and quite thick from stem to blossom ends. Six or more seed cells are usual. The tomato is rather inclined to be soft when allowed to ripen fully on the vine.

NEW STONE—115 Days—A main-crop, scarlet-fruited variety. One of the leaders of its class, the new wilt resistant sort which has all the good points of Stone, plus the wilt resistant qualities. The fruit are of medium size, smooth, solid and meaty. Stone bears well and gives a good crop. Vine makes a medium to heavy growth. One of the best long distance shippers.



New Stone

TOMATO SPECIALTIES

Golden Ponderosa—115 Days—A large yellow-fruited variety. Fruit are large and inclined to roughness and are solid and meaty. Vine makes a medium, rather open growth.

Yellow Plum—115 Days—A small yellow-fruited variety. Fruit are small and, as the name would indicate, are plum-shaped; that is, of oval form. They set in large clusters. Are valuable only as a novelty and for preserving. Vines make a rank growth.

Yellow Pear—115 Days—A small yellow-fruited variety. Fruit are small and, as the name would indicate, are pear-shaped. They set in large clusters. Are valuable only as a novelty and for preserving. Vines make a rank growth.

Red Pear—115 Days—A small scarlet-fruited variety. The fruit are small and, as the name would indicate, are pear-shaped. They set in large clusters. Valuable only as a novelty and for preserving. Vines make a rank growth.

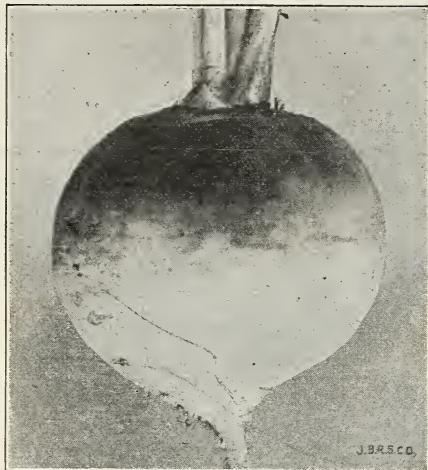
PRICES ON TOMATOES

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
Bonny Best.....	\$0.10	\$0.40	\$1.25	\$4.00
Bonny Best Super Strain.....	.40	4.50	16.00	60.00
John Baer.....	.10	.40	1.25	4.00
Dwarf Stone.....	.10	.40	1.25	4.00
Redhead.....	.10	.50	1.50	5.50
New Stone.....	.10	.40	1.25	4.00
Matchless.....	.10	.40	1.25	4.00
Crimson Cushion or Beefsteak	.10	.50	1.50	5.50
Marglobe.....	.25	.75	2.50	8.00
Greater Baltimore.....	.10	.50	1.50	5.00
Golden Ponderosa.....	.10	.60	1.75	6.00
Red Pear.....	.10	.50	1.50	5.00
Yellow Pear.....	.10	.50	1.50	5.00
Yellow Plum.....	.10	.50	1.50	5.00

These Prices Include Postage.

TURNIPS

Three Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row; Two Pounds to the Acre.



Purple-Top White Globe

Culture—For early, sow seed thinly in open ground in spring in drills 18 to 20 inches apart. Thin out seedlings to 3 or 4 inches apart. For succession sow every two weeks until May 15th. For fall and winter sow in July and August. A good crop may often be grown by scattering seed thinly in the corn-field at last cultivation. For Rutabaga sow seed in open ground during June and early July. Take up the roots just before winter, top and store in cool cellar, or pit outdoors.

EXTRA-EARLY PURPLE-TOP MILAN—40 Days

—Similar to White Milan, except that the roots are flatter and having an attractive purple-red top.

Early White Milan—50 Days—This variety is extremely early and because of its small, upright tops, may be planted quite close together in the row and in the width of the rows. The roots are clear white, very smooth, flat and are of best quality when only a few inches in diameter. The flesh is clear white, mild, sweet and tender. Very desirable for early use and is used also for forcing.

Snow Ball—50 Days—A fine looking pure white variety which matures in from six to seven weeks. The bulbs have a smooth white skin and are nearly round. This turnip does not grow large, but is one of the best to sow very early in the spring.

ADAMS' IMPROVED SNOWBALL—50 Days—An early fine quality white globe turnip which is louse resistant. Can be planted either in early spring or fall. The tops make delicious greens for cooking and the bulbs are at all times mild, sweet and tender.

Purple-Top Strap-Leaf—50 Days—An early strap-leaved variety, largely used for the table. The leaves are few and upright in growth. The roots are flat, of medium size, purple blending to red above ground and white below.

PURPLE-TOP WHITE GLOBE—60 Days—This excellent variety is of a perfect globe shape. The roots are large, white below the ground and purple above. The leaves are very broad, little divided, and dark green. Flesh is white, fine-grained and tender. Extensively grown in the fall, but a fine spring variety also.

Extra Select Imported Purple-Top Globe—60 Days

—A specially selected, Imported Turnip of exceedingly fine quality. Tops a beautiful purple blending to pink, in striking contrast to the pure white lower portion. A perfect globe, remarkable for uniformity of shape and size. Skin very smooth and flesh pure white. A splendid keeper. Always sweet and tender and certainly well worth the small advance in price over our regular standard sort.

RUTABAGA OR SWEDE

American Purple-Top—90 Days—This type of rutabaga has been grown in this country for a hundred years. The American strain is a selection from the older English type. It has been selected for a smaller top and shorter neck than is usually found in England. The roots are globular, but grow to a large size and are of splendid quality. An excellent sort for either table use or stock feeding.

TOBACCO

One Ounce Will Produce 5,000 Plants—Sufficient for an Acre.

Culture—Sow seed for plants early in spring in frames or seed-bed, using soil well enriched with wood-ashes. When weather becomes warm, transplant to open ground in rows 4 feet apart and cultivate frequently.

Missouri Broad Leaf—A well-known standard sort, valuable for cigar wrappers.

White Burley—A variety grown for the manufacture of fine cut and plug.

Havana—Pure Cuban grown seed. When grown in this country commands a high price as cigar stock.

HERBS

	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
Anise.....	\$0.10	\$0.30	\$1.00
Basil, Sweet.....	.15	.50	2.00
Borage.....	.15	.40	1.25
Caraway.....	.10	.50	1.50
Coriander.....	.10	.25	1.00
Dill.....	.20	.30	1.00
Fennel, Sweet.....	.20	.60	2.00
Horehound.....	.50	1.50	5.00
Lavender.....	.50	1.75	5.00
Marjoram, Sweet.....	.30	1.25	4.00
Sage.....	.50	1.25	4.00
Summer Savory.....	.50	1.25	4.00
Thyme.....	1.25	3.00	10.00
Sorrel.....	.20	.50	1.50

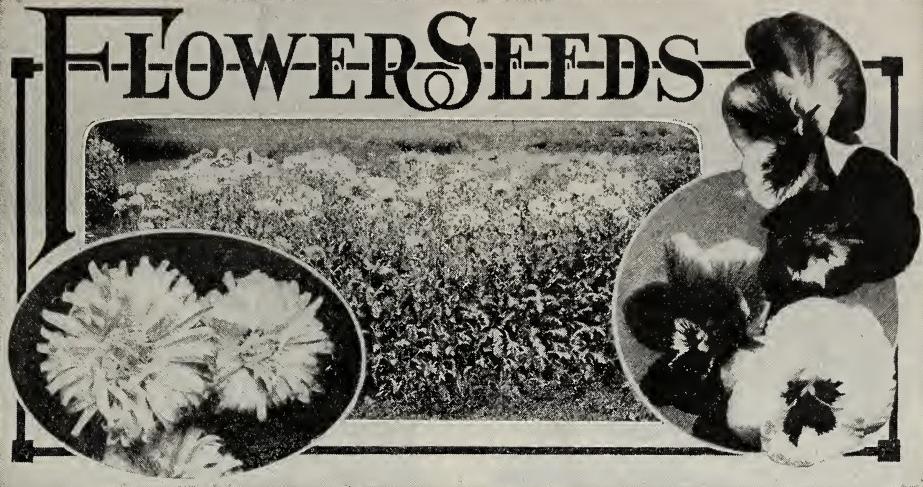
PRICES ON TURNIPS

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
Ex. Ea. Purple Top Milan	\$0.10	\$0.15	\$0.35	\$1.00
Early White Milan.....	.10	.15	.35	1.00
Purple Top White Globe.....	.10	.20	.60	
Ex. Select Imp. Purple-Top Globe.....	.10	.15	.25	.75
Purple Top Strap Leaf.....	.10	.25	.75	
Snow Ball.....	.10	.15	.35	1.00
Adams' Improved Snowball .....	.10	.15	.50	1.50
Rutabaga American Purple Top .10	.15	.25	.75	

PRICES ON TOBACCO

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
Havana.....	\$0.10	\$0.50	\$1.25	
Missouri Broad Leaf.....	.10	.50	1.25	
White Burley.....	.10	.50	1.25	

These Prices Include Postage.



ANNUALS

Annuals are plants, that flower, seed and die within one year. Hardy Annuals will stand some frost. Half hardy Annuals will stand very little frost. Tender Annuals will not stand frost, and should be planted in boxes in protected places, ready to transplant in the open as soon as frost is past.

BIENNIALS

Biennials are plants that flower during the season after planting, then seed and die. Biennials will stand some frost. They should be seeded in time to be transplanted out during good weather, to get well established before frost.

PERENNIALS

Perennials are plants that flower the following season after planting and continue from year to year. In most cases, propagation may also be made by dividing the roots from full grown plants. There are Hardy Perennials, Half Hardy Perennials, and Tender Perennials. Seeds of most Perennials should be planted in late summer or early fall, so as to become well established plants before they are transplanted to permanent locations.

AGERATUM (Floss Flower)

Half hardy annual.

Flowers continuously until frost. Also valuable for winter blooming under glass. Sow in frames or sunny window, when warm weather sets in transplant to open border, setting plants 12 inches apart. Seed may be sown in open when frost is past. For winter flowering indoors sow early in fall.

Imperial Dwf. Blue—Beautiful bright azure, free branching habit. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35c; oz., \$1.25.

Imperial Dwf. White—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35c; oz., \$1.25.

Mixed—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c; oz., \$1.00.

ALYSSUM (Sweet Alyssum)

Hardy annual. Height 4 inches.

Unsurpassed for edging flower beds. Habit compact though spreading, and plants form a mass of pure white flower heads until frost.

Sow thinly, cover one-eighth inch, and thin out; or transplant four inches apart. Flowers fragrant.

Little Gem or Carpet of Snow—White flowers. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; oz., 75c.

ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon)

Annual. 2 feet.

MAXIMUM GIANT FLOWERED

A new creation in Giant Antirrhinum. A marked advance over the older tall large flowered type in both size and brilliancy.

The flowers are borne on long stems well above the foliage, while the variety of colors are extremely varied and beautiful. Sow thinly one-eighth inch deep, thinning out or transplanting the seedlings in rich deep soil one foot apart. In many sections they will winter safely if protected with leaves or straw. In cool locations they bloom from spring until frost.

Appleblossom—Delicate appleblossom-pink with a contrasting yellow lip. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 40c; oz., \$2.50.

Copper King—A velvety copper scarlet. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 40c; oz., \$2.50.

Old Gold—Rose with yellow ground. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 40c; oz., \$2.50.

Snowflake—Pure white, yellow tube. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 40c; oz., \$2.50.

The Rose—Rose-pink. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 40c; oz., \$2.50.

Maximum Mixed—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c; oz., \$2.25.

MEDIUM OR HALF DWARF

(*Majus Nanum*)

A splendid type, growing about 20 inches high; very popular for beddings.

Defiance—Orange-scarlet. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$2.00.

Nelrose—A rich silvery pink. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 30c; oz., \$2.00.

Queen of the North—Snowy white. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 30c; oz., \$2.00.

Canary Bird—Canary yellow. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 30c; oz., \$1.00.

All Colors Mixed—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 20c; oz., \$1.25.



Columbine (Aquilegia)

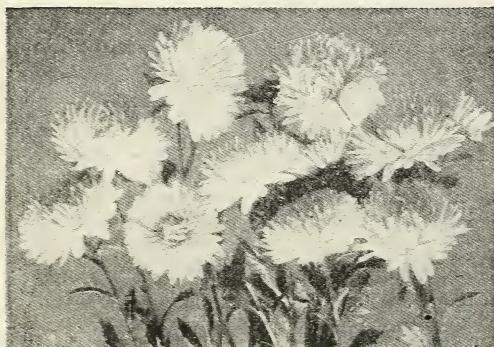
AQUILEGIA (Columbine)

Long spurred variety. A hardy perennial, about two feet high and bearing a variety of blossoms on long, smooth stems.

Double Mixed—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35c; oz., \$1.00.

Single Mixed—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35c; oz., \$1.00.

Mrs. Scott Elliot's—Long spurred. Pkt., 25c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., \$1.00.



Aster

ASTER

Annual. Height 1 to 2 feet.

Deservedly one of the most popular of our annuals, rivaling the Chrysanthemum in form and variety of brilliant colors. Unsurpassed for cutting purposes.

Sow in frames in early spring and transplant to the flower beds. Cover the seed not more than one-eighth of an inch. Or the seed may be sown in open when danger of frost is past. Thin out or transplant one foot apart. The soil must be rich and deeply dug.

Victoria—Petals are broad and thick and curve outward, overlapping to resemble those of the double Dahlia. Plants about 18 inches high and free flowering. **Mixed**—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 35c; oz., \$2.00.

ASTER—Continued

Queen of the Market—Desirable on account of earliness. The plants are branching, about 18 inches high, bearing on long stems 10 to 15 finely formed double flowers of medium size. Fine for cutting. **Mixed**—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 25c; oz., \$1.50.

Giant Comet—Petals are very long and recurved and twisted near center. Plants branching about 2 feet high. Coming into bloom rather late. **Pure white, pink, dark blue, light blue, rose red, and mixed.** Each of above—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 30c; oz., \$2.00.

Semple's Branching—Strong growing Asters, usually not coming into bloom until the latter part of August, producing on very long stems full petaled, large, double blossoms. Plants branching about 2 feet high. **Crimson, dark blue, light blue, shell pink, white and finest mixed.** Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 25c; oz., \$1.50.

ASPARAGUS

The ornamental varieties of Asparagus are highly valued for their finely cut foliage and are very desirable for growing in fern dishes. When potted they make excellent house plants.

Soak seed in warm water before planting. When the plants are large enough to handle, transplant into rich but open and friable soil.

Plumosus Nanus (Lace Fern)—3 ft. The bright green sprays surpass the Maiden-hair Fern in grace and delicacy of texture. Pkt., 10c; 100 seeds, 75c.

Sprengeri (Emerald Feather)—A very elegant foliage plant for hanging baskets, etc.; the minute flowers, which are produced in pretty racemes, are of a rose color with orange anthers. Pkt., 10c; 100 seeds, 50c.

BALSAM (Lady Slipper)

Half hardy annual. Height 2 feet.

An old and favorite garden flower, producing its gorgeous masses of beautiful brilliant colored double flowers in the greatest profusion. Balsams like the hot sun, rich soil and plenty of water. For perfect development the plants should be set from 12 to 18 inches apart. Transplanting two or three times has the tendency to dwarf the plants into better shape and to make the flowers more double.

Double Mixed—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c; oz., \$1.00.

BELLIS PERENNIS (English Daisy)

6 to 8 inches. Perennial.

A low growing spring flowering plant. Loves a shady place and will reward the gardener with a mass of blossoms for succeeding years if left undisturbed.

Extra Double Mixed—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 50c; oz., \$2.50.

BLACK EYED SUSAN
(See Thunbergia)**CALENDULA (Pot Marigold)**

Extra hardy annual. One foot.

A splendid annual for all purposes, flowering freely throughout summer and fall. The large bright yellow and orange colored flowers are always attractive and last well when cut.

Sow thinly in any good garden soil and thin out or transplant to one foot apart. For early blooming start the seed indoors, and set out.

Fine Mixed—Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

Extra Select Orange King—Large double flowers of intense golden-orange. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; oz., 80c.

Pot Marigold (*Calendula*)

CALIFORNIA POPPY (See *Eschscholtzia*)

CALLIOPSIS

Hardy annual. Height 1 to 2 feet.

Very graceful border plants, supplying throughout summer an abundance of elegant showy flowers which are greatly prized for bouquets and vases. They will thrive anywhere, even in city gardens, where their bright colors are highly appreciated.

Sow one-fourth inch deep in good garden soil during early spring, and thin out or transplant to 6 inches apart. For early blooming the seed may be started indoors.

Tall Mixed—Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.

CANDYTUFT (*Iberis Umbellata*)

Hardy annual. Height one foot.

Showy, branching plants, bearing in profusion terminal clusters of beautiful single cruciform flowers in a wide range of colors. Considered indispensable for cutting and very effective in beds, masses or rockeries.

As it only blooms over a limited period, successive sowings should be made at intervals of three weeks when danger of frost is past. Sow early one-fourth inch deep in fine rich soil and transplant or thin out to 9 inches apart.

Best Mixed—All colors. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

CAMPANULA (Canterbury Bells)

Hardy biennial. 2 to 2½ feet.

A large genus of showy plants, blooming in profusion. The Campanula medium claims a situation in most gardens. Easy of culture and certain to flower; all succeed well in good soil.

Sow one-eighth inch deep, from spring to mid-summer, thin out or transplant 18 inches apart. Should be grown in rich light soil. Seed must be sown each year. The plants do not flower until the second year.

Single Mixed—Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 35c; oz., \$1.00.

Double Mixed—Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 75c; oz., \$2.00.

NEW CARDINAL CLIMBER

A new annual climber of the Morning Glory family. It is a vigorous grower, climbing 20 feet in a season from seed sown in the spring. The foliage is beautifully cut and graceful. Flowers are brilliant, being a fiery scarlet, individual blooms being about 1½ inches across and produced in clusters of 5 to 7. It flowers profusely the entire summer and bids fair to take a place as one of our best annual climbers. It should be planted in a warm, sunny location in good soil.

Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c.

CARNATION

Half hardy perennial. 18 inches.

The seed may be sown thinly one-fourth inch deep in fine soil in the open, though it is better to start the seed indoors, or in a hotbed in early spring. Plant out when conditions permit, 12 inches apart. In fall cut out the flower shoots and pot up, and the plants will flower during winter in a sunny window.

Chabaud's Giant Mixed—This is a new and finer type of Chabaud's Carnation. Large flowers in all beautiful shades. Blooms 5 months after sowing and continues to flower profusely. Highly recommended for earliness and range of colors. The finest type of garden carnation. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 60c.

Marguerite Finest Mixed—The plants bloom in four months. Flowers large, double, deeply fringed, fragrant and appear in very attractive shades of color. Plants semi-dwarf. One of the best Carnations in cultivation. Especially desirable for bedding as an annual and for cutting. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c.

CASTOR BEAN (See *Ricinus*)

CELOSIA

An odd and picturesque class of plants having colored foliage and in which the innumerable small flowers and sweet vessels together with their supports form a very brilliantly colored mass, sometimes gracefully arranged like plumes and sometimes more dense, being corrugated and frilled edge like a cock's comb.

Start under glass early and transplant to boxes or frames 4 inches apart, setting out after danger from frost. Or the seed may be sown one-eighth inch deep in fine rich soil when the weather permits. Transplant or thin out to 18 inches apart.

Plumosa or Plumed Cockscomb

One of the most showy and effective late summer and fall flowering plants. Magnificent for beds, borders or groups on the lawn. The colors range from yellow to deep crimson and plumes may be cut and dried for winter bouquets.

Mixed—Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c; oz., 75c.

Chinese Wool Flower (*Childsia*)

Childsii or Chinese Wool Flower

A magnificent garden annual that has proven a great success everywhere. Plants grow two to three feet high. Scores of branches are thrown out each bearing a ball of colored wool, but not so large as the central one. All these branches support numerous laterals with small heads of bloom mixed with fresh green foliage. None fade until frost.

Crimson—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 60c; oz., \$2.00.

Cristata or Dwarf Cockscomb

These interesting and free flowering annuals succeed best in rather light, and not too rich soil. They are most effective in the border, and make fine pot plants. **Giant Empress (Crimson or Mixed)**—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 60c; oz., \$2.00.

CENTAUREA

These well known flowers are among the most attractive and graceful of the old fashioned garden annuals.

Sow seed in early spring and transplant to open ground or sow in open ground as soon as the weather is warm and settled. Cover seed about one-fourth inch deep; thin to three or four inches apart. Fine for bedding or borders. The young plants are very sensitive to wet, and care should be taken to prevent water standing on the leaves.

Cyanus (Corn Flower)

Also known as Blue and Ragged Sailor. The deep blue variety is much used for corsage and button hole bouquets and as the plants bloom from spring until frost they are most valuable garden subjects.

Double Blue—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; oz., 75c.
Mixed—Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

Imperialis (Sweet Sultan)

This class produces large, very double, finely laciniate flowers of graceful form and delicious fragrance. They are very desirable for cut flowers and will often last for over a week when placed in water. They should be cut before the blossoms are fully opened. Plants $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet high.

Mixed—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; oz., 75c.

White Leaved Centaurea (Dusty Miller)

Excellent for bedding, pots, etc., being grown solely for its beautiful silvery foliage. It is much used as an edging to bright flowered beds or borders.

Candidissima—Very thick, broadly cut, silvery white leaves. One foot high. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c; oz., \$1.75.

Gymnocarpa—Leaves fern-like; silvery gray color. Fine for borders; $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35c; oz., \$1.00.

Cineraria

Maritima (Dusty-Miller)—Fine for bedding, ribbon beds and margins; silvery foliage. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c; oz., \$1.00.

COCKSCOMB AND WOOL FLOWER (See Celosia)**COBAEA****(Scandens Cathedral Bells)**

Half hardy perennial.

A climber of very rapid growth, in warm rich soil will attain a height of 20 to 30 feet during the season. The flowers are a pleasing shade of purple, cup or bell shaped, with saucer-like calyx.

Start the seed under glass in early spring, placing them on edge just covered with soil. Or sow out of doors when all danger of frost is past.

Mixed—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c; oz., \$1.00.

CONVOLVULUS**(Morning Glory)**

Hardy annual. Height 15 feet.

The best known and most popular climbers, succeeding in practically any soil and of remarkably rapid growth. The flowers are large and the colors are varied, pure white, blush pink to crimson and blue.

Sow one inch deep when danger of frost is past. thinning out the seedlings to stand 6 inches apart.

Minor Finest Mixed—Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

Major Tall Mixed—Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

COIX LACHRYMAE

(See Job's Tears)

COREOPSIS

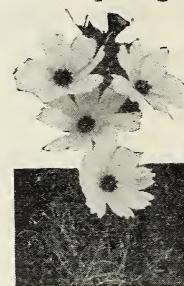
Hardy Perennial

This is one of the finest hardy plants, with large, showy, bright yellow flowers, produced in the greatest abundance from June till frost. As a cut flower they stand near the head among hardy plants, having long stems and lasting in good condition a week or more. Easily grown from seed, flowering the first year.

Lanceolata Grandiflora—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; oz., 75c.

COLUMBINE

(See Aquilegia)



Cosmos

COSMOS

Hardy annual. Height 5 feet.

Beautiful and invaluable flowering plants, blooming in the fall when other subjects are passing their best. The foliage is light and finely cut, rivaling the fern for decorative purposes. The plants continue to bloom until severe frost, producing their charming daisy-like flowers. Colors pure white, pink and crimson.

Sow in rich soil when all danger from frost is past and thin out the seedlings to 2 feet apart. Or to insure earlier flowers start in house early in spring.

Mammoth Late—Grows from four to six feet high, and is covered with large single, Dahlia-like flowers, in all shades, mixed colors or rose, purple, and white.

Mixed—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; oz., 75c.

Early Flowering—More dwarf than those offered above, bloom earlier, at mid-summer the bushes are filled with attractive flowers. **Mixed**—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; oz., 75c.

CYPRESS VINE (Ipomoea Quamoclit)

Half hardy annual climber. 15 feet.

A most beautiful vine of very rapid growth, with delicately cut fern-like foliage and producing in abundance dainty star shaped scarlet and white flowers.

Sow at the foot of trellis or veranda when the weather is warm or seed may be started indoors. Soak overnight in warm water previous to sowing.

Fine Mixed—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c.

DAISY, DOUBLE
(See *Bellis Perennis*)**DAISY, SHASTA**
(See *Shasta Daisy*)**DELPHINIUM (Larkspur)**
Annual

These handsome Larkspurs are very effective in borders and planted amongst shrubs. The graceful spikes of bloom are much valued for vases. They continue long in bloom. Sow seed in the open, either in early spring or late fall so germination may take place very early in the spring.

Dark Blue, Sky Blue, Rose Pink, Newport Pink—
Mixed—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c; oz., \$1.00.

Perennial

Few plants are so handsome in the garden as the perennial Larkspurs. There are many species in cultivation, but the most important are the tall hybrids, of which there are many varieties with a wonderful range of color. They are valuable for their great variety in height, varying from 1 to 6 ft.; for their great variety in shades of color, varying from the palest lavender through every conceivable shade of blue to deep indigo. They thrive in almost any situation or soil and are easily increased, being perfectly hardy. A good, deep, rich soil will repay with larger and better flowers. Remove the flower before the seed pods form and they will flower later in season again.

Bellamossom—A dark form of the popular light blue

Belladonna Delphinium, but rich deep blue flowers. Will not mildew like Formosum. Pkt., 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c.

Belladonna (Light Blue)—Flowers exquisite shade of turquoise blue. Pkt., 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 90c.

Mixed—Pkt., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.

DIANTHUS (Pinks)

Height 1 foot.

Hardy annuals. Large flowers of brilliant colors and markings; in bloom from July till severe frosts. No flower excels this for a brilliant show of colors through summer. Sow one-quarter inch deep in well prepared rich soil. When seedlings are large enough, thin or transplant 9 inches apart.

Single or Double Mixed—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c; oz., \$1.00.

Dianthus Barbatus (Sweet William)—A hardy perennial blooming the second year from seed. One to two feet high and bears flowers in clusters, at end of stiff stem. The flowers are handsomely colored and marked. A beautiful bedding plant.

Single Mixed—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; oz., 75c.

Double Mixed—Pkt., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c; oz., \$1.00.

DIGITALIS (Foxglove)

Hardy perennial. Height 3 feet.

A magnificent hardy plant, the immense flower spikes being particularly attractive when grown among mixed shrubs or as a background for lower growing subjects. Colorings and markings, especially on white varieties, are beautiful. Best in partly shaded locations.

Sow one-eighth inch deep in rich, fine soil. Thin out or transplant 18 inches apart. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; oz., 75c.

DOLICHOS (Hyacinth Bean)

Half hardy annual. 15 feet.

Very rapid growing annual climber, bearing in great profusion long flower spikes or pea-like blossoms, and later, very ornamental seed pods.

Soak the seed over night in warm water and sow one inch deep after all danger from frost is past. Pkt., 10c.

DUSTY MILLER(See *Centaurea* and *Cineraria*)**ESCHSCHOLTZIA (California Poppy)**

Hardy annual. Height 1 foot.

A beautiful free flowering plant, blooming profusely from early summer until frost. If sown in the fall it will bloom from spring until fall. The glaucous green finely cut foliage forms a splendid background for the large poppy-like flowers, in color from creamy-white through shades of yellow and rose to orange.

Sow thinly in early spring one-fourth inch and thin out to 6 to 8 inches apart. Sow where plants are wanted to bloom, as they do not transplant well.

Mixed—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; oz., 35c.

FLOSS FLOWER(See *Ageratum*)**FORGET-ME-NOT**(See *Myosotis*)**FOUR-O'CLOCK**

(Mirabilis)

Sow in spring in open ground after danger of frost is over in well prepared soil, cover with $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of fine soil, firmly pressed down. Plants should be from 2 to 3 feet apart. Hardy annual 2 feet high. Large, shrub-like plants with funnel-shaped flowers of many colors.

Mixed—Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

FOXGLOVE(See *Digitalis*)

Gaillardia

GAILLARDIA (Blanket Flower)**Hardy Annual (Picta Double)**

Beautiful annuals, very showy plants, 1 to 2 feet high, producing a double flower, round as a ball, pleasing colors. Flowers borne on long, slender stems.

Mixed—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; oz., 75c.

Hardy Perennial (Picta Single)

Splendid hardy perennial, invaluable for cutting, and flowering continuously all summer. Colors, yellow and crimson. Height, one and one-half to two feet. If sown early in spring will bloom first year. Mixed—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35c; oz., \$1.00.

GILLIFLOWER (See Stocks)**GOMPHRENA (Globe Amaranth)****Batchelor Button**

Half hardy annual, 18 inches high. A very desirable lasting flower, valued for its handsome globe-shaped flowers which bloom in a variety of colors and if cut when fully matured retain their shape and beauty when dried. Also good for fresh cut flowers. Plants should be set a foot apart.

Sow seed outdoors in well pulverized, rich soil after all danger from frost has passed, covering seed to a depth of about three times its size. Press soil down firmly and when plants are well established, thin out or transplant to prevent crowding. If started indoors, young plants should be transplanted to the open after ground has become warm and the weather thoroughly settled.

Mixed—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; oz., 75c.

GOURLDS

Desirable in many places where an immense amount of vine is wanted quickly. The blooms of some are quite striking and handsome. With many sorts the fruit is unique, ornamental and often useful.

Dipper—Fruit makes an excellent dipper and may be used for wren's nests.

Dishcloth or Towel. Luffa Acutangula known as Sing-kwa.—The fruit is eaten when young, being cooked like squash or served in soups and stews. The young fruit is sometimes sliced and dried. Many women prefer a dishcloth made of this Gourd to anything else, as it is always sweet and clean as long as any part of it is left.

Japense Nest Egg—Fruit looks exactly like a hen's egg and may be used as nest eggs.

Ornamental Pomegranate or Queen's Sweet Pocket Melon—Fruit deliciously perfumed and may be carried in the pocket or laid among linens.

Sugar Trough—Thick shells, very durable.

All varieties—**Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; oz., 35c.**

GYPSOPHILA

Elegans Grandiflora Alba (Angel's Breath)—An annual. Graceful plants of fairy-like growth. In demand for cutting and combining with other flowers. An improved, large-flowering, pure white, of free, easy growth. Several sowings should be made during season to keep up supply. **Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c.**

Paniculata, Single (Baby's Breath)—One of the most useful and graceful of hardy perennial plants, the tiny white flowers being borne in myriads on slender stems. Height, 2 feet. **Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.**

HELICHRYSUM (Straw Flower)

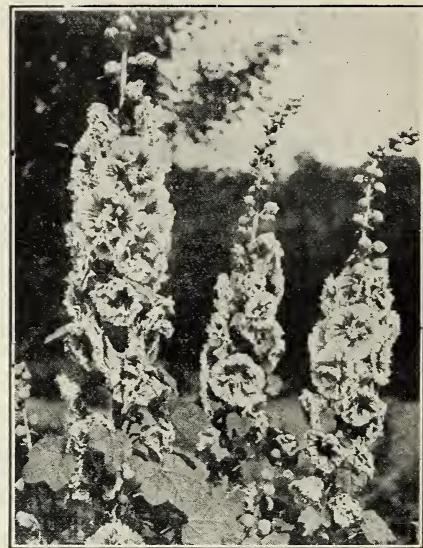
Hardy annual of easiest culture; our best "Everlasting" flowers, the dried double blooms being handsome in winter bouquets. Gather before the blooms expand and hang heads downwards in cool place.

Mixed—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; oz., 75c.

HELIOTROPE

Much admired border and bedding plants, valued for the blue color and fragrance of their branching clusters of small salver-shaped flowers. Sow seed early in spring, in mellow soil, indoors, when plants are one to two inches high put into pots. Transplant when three to four inches high. Half hardy perennial; one and one-half to two feet high.

Elegans, Mixed—Pkt., 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 30c; oz., \$2.25.



Hollyhock

HOLLYHOCKS

Unsurpassed among the perennials for mass or clump planting, for planting among shrubs or as a background. Grow five feet high and show off best when given plenty of room.

Double Varieties—

Newport Pink, Black, Salmon, Yellow, Crimson, Blood Red. Above varieties, **pkt., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 60c; oz., \$2.00.**

Single Mixed—More permanent and hardy than the double and when planted with a deep green background, such as arborvitae hedge, they afford a most striking effect.

Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c.

Double Mixed—Pkt., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.

HUMULUS (Japanese Hop Variegated)

Hardy annual. 15 feet.

A very ornamental and fast growing climber. In shape the foliage resembles the common hop, but they are beautifully splashed and marbled with silvery white and dark green. Fine for screens, arbors, etc.

Sow one inch deep when all danger of frost is past, in good rich soil, thin out seedlings 9 inches apart.

Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; oz., 75c.

HYACINTH BEAN

(See Dolichos)

IPOMOEA

These beautiful climbers grow rapidly, to a height of twenty to thirty feet in a single season. Foliage is large, dense, and luxuriant, and splendid shade for porches. Plant an inch deep in rich soil early in spring when trees are in leaf. For Northern states, seed should be started indoors early in March, setting vines outdoors when trees are in leaf.

Moonflower, White-Seeded—The vines bear many immense white flowers, 6 inches across. **Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.**

JAPANESE HOP VINE (See Humulus)**JOB'S TEARS (Coix Lachrymae)**

Curious ornamental grass from East India, with broad, corn-like leaves and seeds of a light slate color. Valuable for formation of winter bouquets with everlasting flowers. Strings of lovely beads are formed from seeds. Height 3 feet. Hardy annual. Pkt., 10c.

**LADY SLIPPER (See Balsam)
LANTANA**

Tender perennial. Height 2 to 3 feet.

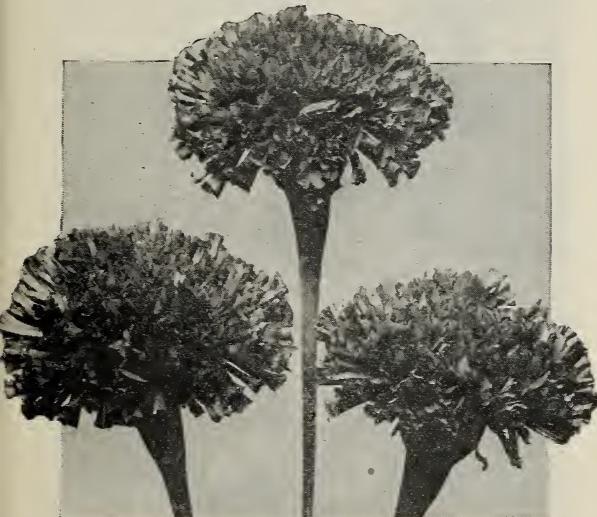
A beautiful and most desirable greenhouse plant, also suitable for summer bedding. The plants are constantly in bloom, the flower heads somewhat resembling verbenas.

Sow under glass in early spring, cover quarter of an inch, using very fine soil. Transplant when large enough to handle, three inches apart, or pot up singly. Plant out 2 feet apart in rich deep ground, when danger from frost is past.

Hybrids, Mixed—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; oz., 75c.

**LARKSPUR (See Delphinium)
LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS
(See Hardy Sweet Pea)
LOBELIA**

Crystal Palace Compacts—The dwarf sorts are charming plants, adapted for bedding, pots, neat edging and are effective in masses, being covered with flowers a long time. Sow outdoors after danger of frost is over; or start plants in pots in greenhouse or hot-bed, early in spring and transplant in May to place outdoors. Half hardy annual; six inches high, blue, lighter center. Pkt., 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., \$1.40.



Marigold

MARIGOLD (Tagetes)

Hardy annual. Height 2 to 3 feet.

There is no more showy, late summer and fall flower than the Marigold. Unsurpassed for massed beds or clumps in the border. The immense double flower heads are deep orange and lemon colored.

For early planting, sow in sunny window or frame, or in the open later. Transplant 18 inches apart.

Tall African Mixed—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; oz., 75c.

Tall Lemon Queen—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; oz., 75c.

Tall Orange Queen—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; oz., 75c.

Dwarf French Mxd.—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c; oz., 60c.

MARVEL OF PERU

(See Four o'Clock)

**MEXICAN FIRE BUSH
(Kochia Tricophylla)**

Hardy annual. Height 2 to 3 feet.

Grown for its symmetrical form and attractive foliage. A quick grower, it forms a Cypress-like hedge, the foliage being finely cut and pleasing shade of light green. In fall the entire plant takes on a deep red hue.

Sow thinly in well and deeply cultivated ground, when danger of frost is past, and thin out or transplant seedlings to stand 18 inches apart. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

MIGNONETTE (Reseda)

Hardy annual. Height 1 foot.

The garden is incomplete without this exquisitely fragrant flower. A few sprays in a bouquet of mixed flowers gives a finishing touch and lovely aroma.

Sow thinly quarter of an inch deep, in fine rich soil when the weather is settled, and all danger of frost is past, afterwards thinning out the seedlings to stand 6 inches apart. Flowers continuously all season.

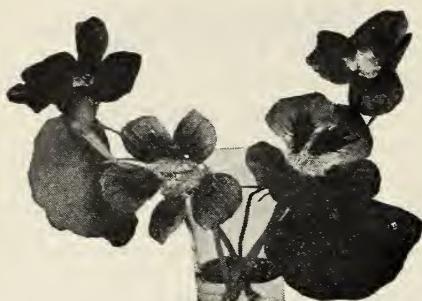
Sweet Scented—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

MIRABILIS
*(See Four o'Clock)***MOONFLOWER**
*(See Ipomoea)***MORNING GLORY**
(See Convolvulus)

Forget-Me-Not (*Myosotis*)

MYOSOTIS (Forget-Me-Not)

Dainty, sweetly-scented, little flowers that appeal to everybody. A few plants impart a delicious odor to the house, garden or greenhouse. Seed may be sown anytime from spring until mid-summer. Half-hardy perennial. 8 inches. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c; oz., \$1.25.



Nasturtium

NASTURTIUM (*Tropaeolum*)

Few plants are more easily grown or remain longer in bloom than the Nasturtium. In favorable soil flowers are produced in abundance throughout the season. Seed is usually sown outdoors as soon as the weather is warm, in the row where the plants are to remain. Well pulverized soil, well drained and moderately rich, should be used and the seed covered with about one inch of fine soil, firmly pressed down. A sunny situation is essential. If the soil is very rich the plants give a large amount of foliage but few flowers.

It is fine for cutting. The tall or trailing variety is a useful plant for walls or stumps, also for porch boxes or hanging baskets. The dwarf varieties form compact bushes. Both flower all summer.

Tall or Climbing

Of quick growth, covering a wall, ledge, or trellis in a short time. The brilliant blossoms almost cover the plant from top to bottom. On cloudy days when "high fog" is overhead, yellow flowers, such as Nasturtiums, are particularly pleasing. A cheerful tone runs through all the shades and the colors are exceptionally bright.

Mixed—Good mixture of the ordinary varieties.
Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c.

Dwarf Varieties

The plants form a small, round bush, 6 to 10 inches high, which is a mass of bloom all summer. Do not water too much nor sow on rich ground if abundance of bloom is desired. Dwarf Nasturtiums are excellent to line roadways or wherever a border is pretty.

Fine Mixed—Many colors. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c.

NICOTIANA

(Tuberose-Flowered-Tobacco)

Half hardy annual. Height 2½ feet.

Handsome bedding plants of the tobacco family, valuable for long and free blooming.

Best and quickest results will be had by sowing the seed in sunny window or frames, though it may be sown in the open. Cover very lightly and thin out the seedlings to stand one foot apart.

White—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c. **Crimson**—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

NIGELLA (Love-in-a-Mist)

Also known as Lady-in-the-Green and as Devil-in-a-Bush, because the blossoms are partly concealed by the finely cut foliage. The large oddly shaped flowers are surrounded by a very dense fringe or wreath of mossy fibres. Both plant and flower are handsome and require but little care. Sow seed in spring in good soil, or may be sown in fall. Hardy annual.

Damascena—Double blue flowers; one and one-half to two feet high. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

PANSIES

Beautiful free flowering plants succeeding best in cool locations, though they also flourish even in dry warm positions if the ground is well prepared. Use plenty of well-rotted cow manure, mixing it well with the soil, or failing this, substitute leaf mould.

Sow one-eighth inch deep in early spring, and thin out or transplant 9 inches apart. For early spring blooming, sow during fall in the open or in frames.

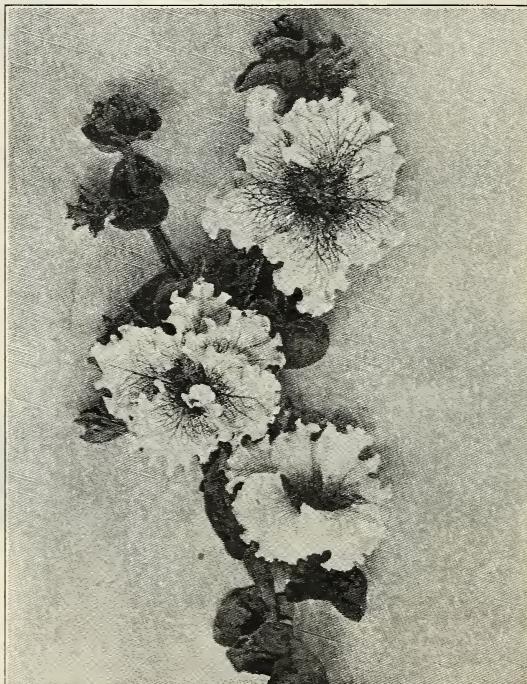
Give a little protection, such as leaves or rough litter, to the outdoor plants during winter.

Cassiers Giant—Flowers of large size, fine form and a splendid range of colors—usually in lighter shades. Pkt., 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 75c; oz., \$4.50.

Fine Mixed—Is a mixture consisting of a grand assortment from the world's leading specialists. The rich, velvet petals are thick and heavy. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 50c; oz., \$2.50.

Adam's Supreme Mixed—Immense size, and the popular Odier type, all three-spotted or five-spotted on backgrounds of rich colors. Flowers are of good substance and form, of compact growth. It contains an unusual range of colors. Pkt., 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 75c; oz., \$4.50.

Danish Giant—A marvelous assortment of colors of enormous sized, thick velvety petaled flowers. Plants of sturdy and robust growth. Pkt., 50c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., \$2.50; oz., \$12.00.



Double Ruffled Petunia

PETUNIAS

Double Ruffled Mixed—An excellent, carefully hand-pollinated strain, yielding a large percentage of plants having double finely fringed flowers. Embraces a splendid variety of colors and many beautiful combinations. The seed of this is extremely costly. Pkt., 50c.

PETUNIAS—Continued

*Half hardy perennial. 12 inches.
(Blooms the first year from seed.)*

One of our finest bedding plants, flowering continuously until frost, useful alike for massed bedding or as edgings to taller plants. The colors range from pure white through shades of pink, rose and crimson, to deep blue.

Sow one-eighth inch deep in rich, well-cultivated, extra fine ground. Thin out or transplant one foot apart. Or better, sow in pots or boxes in sunny window. As the seed is extra fine, merely press it firmly into the top of well-prepared soil, and cover with newspaper, removing it as soon as the seed germinates. Use care not to wash the seeds out in watering. In the fall, the plants may be potted for winter flowering indoors.

Royal Purple (Large Flowering Single)—Immense flowers of deep royal purple. The petals are most attractively waved and of velvety appearance. Pkt., 25c.

Elk's Pride (Large Flowering Single)—Dark purple. Pkt., 20c.

Giants of California, Mixed (Single)—The highest type of single Petunias. The immense flowers are ruffled, fluted and fringed and appear in a great variety of colors. Pkt., 20c.

Rosy Morn (Single)—Brilliant rose, with white throat. Plants are small, compact and flower freely. Pkt., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c; oz., \$2.50.

Howard's Star (Single)—Deep crimson, with a distinct white star in center. Pkt., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c; oz., \$2.50.

Adams' Special Mixed—Best of older varieties. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; oz., 75c.

PERIWINKLE (See Vinca)**PHLOX DRUMMONDII**

Hardy annual. Height 1 foot.

A most effective annual with dazzlingly brilliant flowers. Grown in masses of one color or in mixture they always attract attention. The flowers are produced in great abundance and continuously throughout the season if no seed is allowed to set.

Sow quarter of an inch deep in rich, well-cultivated soil, and thin out the seedlings 6 inches apart.

Large-Flowering, Mixed—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.

Star-Shaped—Long, pointed petals, which give the flowers a star-like appearance; plants grow compact and dwarf. Mixed, pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c.

Scarlet—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.

**PINKS
(See Dianthus)****POPPY
Annual Varieties**

Shirley—Producing through a long season large single flowers of delicate colors, from pure white through shades of pink and rose to scarlet and carmine-red. If cut before the blooms are fully expanded, they will keep fresh for several days. Hardy annual, about twenty inches high. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c.

Double Carnation, Mixed—Large showy double fringed flowers of various colors; hardy annual, about two feet high. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c.

Double Choice, Mixed—Very large, double Poppies in a variety of colors. About two feet high. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c.

POPPY—Continued

Poppy—Shirley

Perennial Varieties

Iceland—Height, 15 inches. Elegant free flowering plants bearing flowers in abundance all summer. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c.

ORIENTAL POPPIES

Oriental Poppies should be sown in early spring in the open ground as soon as it is fit to work. The plants disappear during July and August, appearing again as soon as the weather gets cool. When this fall growth starts is the time they should be transplanted to their permanent flowering quarters. It is well to mark the places they are planted with a stake to insure the roots against disturbance during their annual resting period.

Oriental, Scarlet (The Large Oriental Poppy)—A charming summer-flowering hardy plant, producing numerous leafy stems about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, with large deep scarlet flowers; having a conspicuous black blotch on each petal, exceedingly showy. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c.

Oriental Mixed—Saved from a large number of named sorts, embracing all of the colors. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.

**CALIFORNIA POPPY
(See Eschscholtzia)****PORTULACA (Sun Plant)**

One of the best hardy annuals. Easy to cultivate; thrives best in sunny location. Flowers are of richest colors and bloom the entire summer. Are used for massing in beds, borders, rock work, or for sowing broadcast over sunny embankments.

Single, Mixed—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35c; oz., \$1.25.

Double, Mixed—Pkt., 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., \$1.00.

**RED HOT POKER
(See Tritoma)****RESEDA
(See Mignonette)**

RICINUS (Castor Oil Bean)*Half hardy annuals. 8 to 12 feet.*

This magnificent foliage plant is picturesquely showy and imposing, lending to the garden a truly subtropical effect. When grown singly it forms a perfect pyramid of gigantic leaves which with the brightly colored seed pods make a perfect oriental picture.

Sow 2 inches deep when all danger from frost is over, or the seed may be started under glass. Set out, or transplant three feet apart.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

SALVIA (Scarlet Sage)

Long a favorite bedding plant, also grown for conservatory decoration, bearing long spikes of flowers in great profusion from July to frost; seed should be sown early, either indoors or in hotbed, and young plants transplanted when weather has become settled and warm. May also be sown in open ground in May. **Splendens**—Beautiful bright scarlet; 3 feet. Pkt., 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 40c; oz., \$2.25.

Bonfire—One of the finest of Scarlet Sages, growing in a compact bush 2 feet high. Its erect spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers stand above the dark green foliage and cover the plant. Attracts immediate attention in the garden, and is one of the most gorgeous plants. Pkt., 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 40c; oz., \$2.50.

Zurich—A splendid dwarf variety, growing about 2 feet high, and is especially valuable on account of being earliest to bloom. Pkt., 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 50c; oz., \$3.50.

SCABIOSA (Mourning Bride)

An old-fashioned but most attractive flower. Its great abundance and long succession of richly colored, fragrant blossoms on long stems make it one of the most useful decorative plants of the garden. Desirable for cutting as well as for beds and borders. Flower heads about two inches across; florets double, surrounding the thimble-shaped cone.

Seed may be sown in place as soon as ground can be worked; or for earlier blooming sow in hotbed early in spring and transplant one and one-half feet apart. Hardy annual; about two to two and one-half feet high. **Mixed Colors**—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

Caucasica—A hardy perennial variety, with pale blue flowers 4 to 5 inches across, and long stems. One of the handsomest perennial flowers; valuable for cutting. Pkt., 10c.

SCARLET RUNNER*Hardy annual climber.*

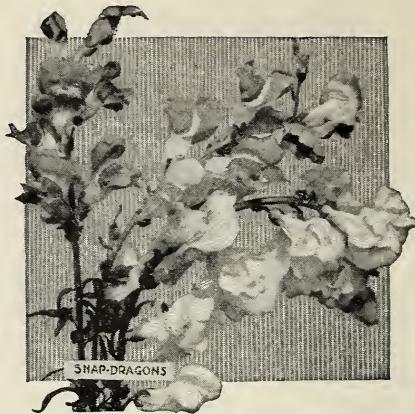
This beautiful vine serves a double purpose, as in addition to the extreme beauty of the bright scarlet flowers, they are followed by large pods of beans which are much used for trellis, arbors, etc. Succeeding best in rather cool locations. Height 12 to 15 feet.

Sow 3 inches deep in rich, thoroughly cultivated soil, when all danger from frost is past. Thin out to 12 to 18 inches apart. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

SCARLET SAGE (See Salvia)**SHASTA DAISY** (Alaska)**(Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum)***Hardy perennial. Height 2 feet.*

Splendid perennial plants with large single white flowers with yellow centers. The flowers are borne on long stems and are excellent for cutting. The plants produce an abundance of bloom, making them very desirable.

Seed may be sown in the open ground early in spring, but better results are usually obtained from sowings made in boxes indoors and plants set out after they have made some growth. Well pulverized soil, preferably light sandy loam, should be used and the seed covered one-fourth inch. Pkt., 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 50c.

*Snap Dragon***SNAP DRAGON***(See Antirrhinum)***STOCKS** (Gilliflower)*Half hardy annual. Height 1 foot.*

A most popular annual for bedding, and much used for pot culture. The sturdy foliage is greyish green, dense spikes, and in many pleasing colors. Delightfully fragrant, and when grown in cool locations in deeply cultivated rich soil bloom for many weeks.

Sow indoors; transplant to boxes or frames, three inches apart, and plant out when the weather is settled, 9 inches apart. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 30c; oz., \$1.75.

STRAW FLOWER*(See Helichrysum)***SWEET PEAS**

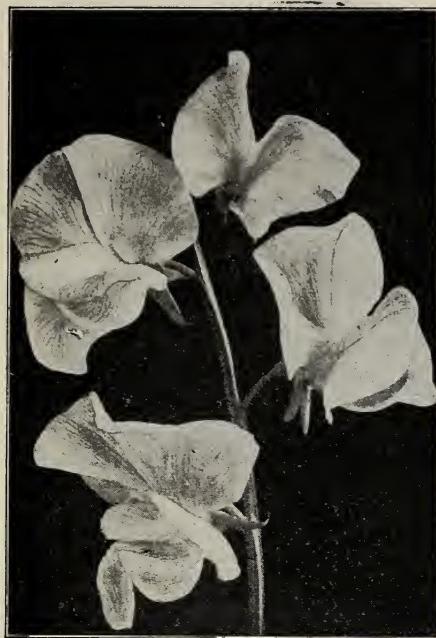
Sweet Peas are deep rooting. The soil where they are to be planted should be dug to a depth of eighteen inches. They are also gross feeders and a liberal amount of fertilizer will insure luxuriant growth and large flowers. Dig the fertilizer well under and see that the soil has settled and is firm before the seeds are planted. This result can be quickly obtained by tramping and watering. The seeds are usually sown in shallow trenches about three inches deep and covered only 1 or $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The balance of the earth is filled in after the young plants have grown a few inches. In certain heavy soils it is best not to cover the seed more than one inch at any time. Seeds may be spaced one or two inches apart in the trench and the young plants gradually thinned to six inches to prevent crowding.

A support for the vines must be provided early. They require a liberal amount of water. The flowers must be gathered often and should any seed pods form, these must be immediately removed to insure a prolonged blooming period.

In growing Sweet Peas out of season, the vines are protected with cheese cloth or other light material. If the cloth is stretched above the plants it provides sufficient protection against strong sunshine in summer.

Spencer Varieties

The Spencers have large waved flowers which are produced abundantly on long strong stems, making the blossoms most desirable for cutting. The plants of Spencer varieties when grown outdoors are usually in bloom longer than other Sweet Peas, as most of the blossoms fall off after maturity without setting pods. A characteristic of Spencers is an "open keel."



Sweet Peas

SPENCER SWEET PEAS

Apple Blossom—Bright rose standard with wings of light primrose tinted rose-carmine. Free blooming and of robust growth.

Asta Ohn—Suffused lavender or tinted mauve sometimes with pinkish tinge. Large and wavy. Among the very best of the deeper lavender Spencers.

Blanche Ferry—Standard bright carmine rose and wings white and tinted with light pink.

Crimson King—A rich deep crimson, does not burn.

Countess—Bright clear pink, darker towards the edges; large, open form; long stems. Considered the best deep pink sweet pea.

King Edward—Brilliant crimson-scarlet; very large size and of open form. One of the best of the pure red or crimson Spencers.

King White—The form, size, vigor, waviness and purity of color, give it pre-eminence as the best Spencer introduced. Seed white.

Fiery Cross—The wings are a rich cherry-orange, harmonizing perfectly with the deeper standard.

Barbara—A superb salmon-colored blossom that makes a telling bunch either for exhibition or table decoration. Requires shading against strong sun.

Jack Cornwell—Dark violet.

Spencer Mixed—There are many who like to have a showy row of finest mixed Spencers. The blend contains the cream of the finest named Spencer varieties and will delight all who want a grand variety of colors.

HARDY SWEET PEAS
(*Lathyrus Latifolius*)

Perennial or Everlasting Pea—This is frequently called the Perennial Sweet Pea, although the blooms are entirely lacking in fragrance. It makes an excellent cover over permanent wire or other fences.

Mixed Colors—Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c.

SWEET PEAS

Early or Winter Flowering

A new Sweet Pea, with large waved flowers of Spencer type, but flowering nearly one month earlier, and also continuing to flower for a longer period. Excellent for greenhouse planting.

Glitters—Standard bright fiery orange, wings of deeper orange.

Grenadier—A glowing poppy-scarlet.

Harmony—Clear Lavender.

Illumination—Glowing salmon-cerise, with suspicion of orange suffusion.

Snow Storm Improved—Flowers large, pure white; of great substance.

Zvolanek's Rose—One of the best of the deep pink class. Very large flowers.

Blue Bird—A charming shade of rich deep blue. Large and exquisitely waved.

Grandiflora Mixed—This mixture made from surplus stocks of seeds as are grown in trial plots, together with the seeds from fields of mixed colors. Contains a wide range of new varieties.

PRICES ON SWEET PEAS

Glitters.....	Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00
Grenadier.....	Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 2.00
Harmony.....	Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 2.00
Illumination....	Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 2.00
Snow Storm....	Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 2.00
Zvolanek's	
Rose.....	Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 2.00
Blue Bird.....	Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 2.00
Spencer—	
All Varieties....	Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; lb., .90
Grandiflora—	
All Varieties....	Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; lb., .90

SUNFLOWER (*Helianthus*)

Dwarf Double—Far superior to common Sunflowers. The large, rich golden yellow flowers are produced on each branch. Makes a beautiful hedge. Annual. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 35c.



Sweet William

SWEET WILLIAM

(See *Dianthus*)

TAGETES

(See *Marigold*)

THUNBERGIA ALATA

(Black-Eyed Susan)

Half hardy annual climbing or trailing vine.

A very charming and beautiful rapid growing vine, useful for window boxes, baskets or trailing over banks, etc. It blooms most profusely the entire season until frost, the flowers being pure white, buff and orange, with large dark eyes.

Sow thinly in fine rich soil when the weather is settled and thin out or transplant to 12 inches apart. Or seed may be started under glass during early spring. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35c.

TRITOMA

(Red-Hot Poker, Flame Flower, or Torch Lily)

Hybrida—The introduction of new continuous flowering Tritomas has given them a prominent place among hardy bedding plants. It is not generally known that they are readily grown from seed, many flowering the first year if sown early. Flowers borne in compact form on stout 3 and 4 ft. stems, having the appearance at a distance of orange and red colored spear heads. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 50c.

VERBENA HYBRIDA

Half hardy annual trailing plant.

One of the most beautiful occupants of our flower borders. Blooming freely all season until frosts, and in the most brilliant colors. Admirable for solid beds or masses and also for edging.

Sow one-eighth inch deep in boxes or pots of fine soil, transplant to other boxes three inches apart, and plant out in a warm sunny position when danger from frost is past.

Violet—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.

Scarlet—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.

Rose—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.

Lucifer—A new deep Cardinal variety. Pkt., 10c. Mixed—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.

VINCA (Periwinkle)

Ornamental free-blooming plants, with dark laurel-like foliage and handsome pink and white flowers. Seed should be sown early and then the plants will bloom the first summer. They can be taken up in the fall like Chrysanthemums, potted, and kept in bloom through the winter. Seed germinates slowly.

Alba Pura—Pure white. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 40c.

Delicata—Soft pink. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 50c.

Rosea Alba—White with crimson eye. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 40c.

Rosea—Rose with crimson eye. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 40c.

Mixed—Above named varieties mixed. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 40c.

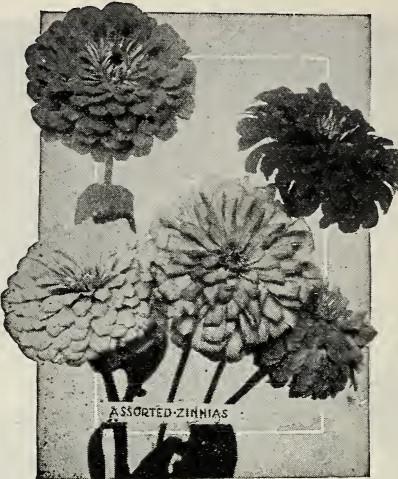
VIOLETS, SWEET SCENTED

(*Viola odorata*)

Hardy perennial. Height 6 inches.

The plants should be grown in rich soil during the summer, never allowing them to suffer for want of moisture, and in the fall transplant into rich soil in cold frames, for winter and spring blooming.

Sow in boxes of fine soil, one-eighth inch deep, and transplant to rich soil 6 inches apart. Pkt., 15c.



Zinnia

ZINNIA (Youth and Old Age)

Half hardy annual. Height 2 feet.

A brilliant colored and most satisfactory annual, bearing continuously throughout summer and until frost, large double flowers in a great variety of color.

Sow thinly in fine soil when danger of frost is past, cover seed not more than quarter of an inch, and thin out or transplant seedlings to 18 inches apart.

Giant Double

An improved strain which produces immense double flowers 3 to 4 inches in diameter in an extremely wide range of colors. The plants are hardy, of very vigorous growth, often 3 feet high, and remain in bloom from early summer until killed by severe frost.

Dahlia Flowered

Dahlia-Flowered Zinnias are of very recent origin yet they quickly became known because of their many outstanding features. The flowers are of immense size. They are made up of a large number of small petals which stand well apart, adding greatly to the grace and looseness of the blooms. This is a decided improvement over the Giant Mammoth type, which many gardeners consider stiff in effect. The plants make a strong growth and form a compact, well-rounded bush about 2 feet tall. The flowers are borne on long sturdy stems from midsummer until frost.

PRICES ON ZINNIA

Giant Dahlia Flowered—

Crimson Monarch Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., \$2.00

Exquisite (Light Rose) Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 2.00

Golden State (Yellow) Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 2.00

Polar Bear (White) Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 2.00

Purple Prince Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 2.00

Adams' Dahlia Flowered Mixture Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 2.00

Giant Double Flowered—

Black Knight (Deep Red) Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 75c.

White Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 75c.

Crimson Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 75c.

Canary Yellow Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 75c.

Violet Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 75c.

Pink Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 75c.

Salmon Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 75c.

Adams' Giant Flowered Mixture Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 75c.

Small Flowering—

Curled and Crested Pkt., 10c.

Red Riding Hood Pkt., 10c.

Adams' Small Flowered Mixture Pkt., 10c.

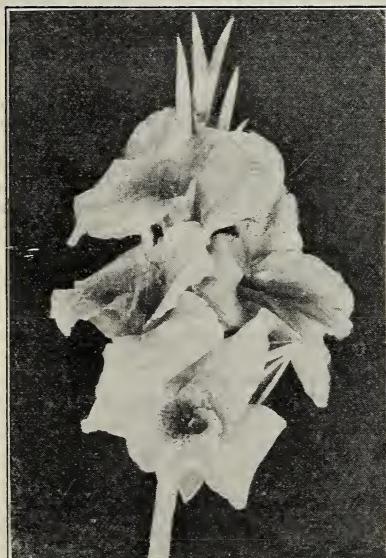


A Bed of Peonies

CANNAS

Cannas can be used in a great many different ways: As a center, as a background for a flower bed, in front of the house or fence, as a screen, etc.

The culture of Cannas is very simple. Plant the bulbs four inches deep in good soil and water throughout the summer. The bulbs should not be planted outdoors until the soil is thoroughly warm as they will rot in cold soil.



Apricot—The color is a buff-yellow base, overspread with salmon-pink, making a mass effect of rich apricot. Foliage green. Height 4 feet. **Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.50.**

The President—Color red. This Canna is superior to most other varieties in the quality and also the quantity of bloom. Color rich glowing scarlet (more than red), and the immense firm flowers are produced on strong erect stalks well above the large, rich, green foliage. Height 4 feet. **Each, 20c; dozen, \$2.00.**

Cheerfulness—Deep orange with golden border and center. Large flowers set on good stems. Foliage green. Height of plant about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. **Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.50.**

Rosea Gigantea—Deep rich rose flowers, very large in size. Foliage green. Height of plant about 4 feet. **Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.50.**

Golden Gate—Bright yellow, nearly orange colored flowers, of large size. A beauty. Foliage green. Height of plant about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. **Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.50.**

Crimson Bedder—Bright light red bloom of good keeping quality. Foliage green. Height of plant about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. **Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.50.**

Not Postpaid.

PEONIES

Remarkably Fine for a Permanent Bed.

Free bloomers, flowers of largest size, and contrast in colors will afford the greatest opportunity for mixed bouquets of these wondrous blossoms. These are the most gorgeous flowers and this the greatest opportunity in all our hardy plant department.

Festiva Maxima—White, blotch of red in center
One of the very best bloomers.

Edulis Superba—Clear pink. Fragrant.

Richard Cairnes—Deep blood-red.

Rose Fragrans—Late. Very fragrant. Color old rose.

Above varieties, each, 35c; 6 for \$1.75; dozen, \$3.00. Not Postpaid.

DOUBLE TUBEROSES

One of the most charming and fragrant of our summer-flowering bulbs, throwing up large spikes of pure white double flowers which are very useful for decorative work. Plant in the open ground during May. By starting in pots during March, a succession of bloom can be had all summer. Excelsior pearl bulbs. Per dozen, 50c. Not Postpaid.

SELECT DAHLIAS

Dahlias should be grown where they will receive the sun the greater part of the day. Will grow in almost any kind of soil. After plants are killed by first frost the roots should be dug and stored in a cool cellar away from furnace heat.

The following varieties, each, 20c; dozen, \$2.00.
Not prepaid.

White Varieties

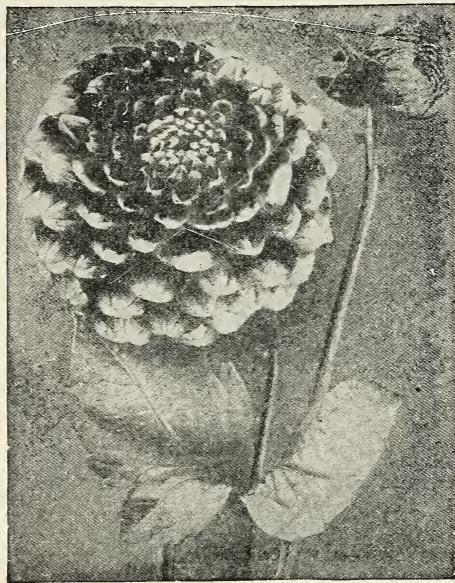
Bride's Bouquet (Cactus)—An early and profuse bloomer, pure white.

Dreer's White (Show)—Glistening white, free flowering.

Yellow Varieties

Patrick O'Mara (Decorative)—Soft and pleasing shade of orange-buff, slightly tinged with deep rose. Extra large size flower.

Princess Victoria (Show)—Pure yellow, large size flower, borne on long stems.



Dahlias

Purple Varieties

Miller's Purple (Decorative)—A rich purple large size flower. No garden should be without this one.

Violetta (Cactus)—Deep violet, free bloomer, extra fine grower.

Pink Varieties

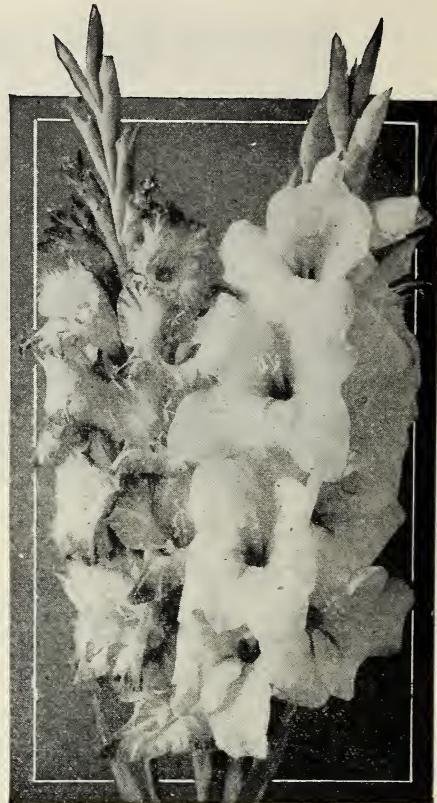
A. D. Livoni (Show)—A beautiful soft pink flower, quilled petals.

Sylvia (Decorative)—Soft pink, white center.

Red Varieties

Mina Burgle (Decorative)—The plant is a strong grower, producing rich Cardinal red flowers of fine form. We offer a select strain of roots.

Pride of Philadelphia (Show)—A beautiful red, compact flower. Wonderful for table decorations.



Gladioli

GLADIOLI

A flower which has great variation in color; fine for garden decoration and satisfactory for cutting; cut when first flower opens and if kept in fresh water, every bud will open. Plant the bulbs 4 to 6 inches deep and 6 inches apart about May 1st in this locality. They will not flower in the shade, but are not particular as to soil.

Mrs. Frank Pendleton (Pink)—The light color slightly flushed with pink is brought into strong contrast with the maroon blotch on the three lower petals. **Dozen, 75c.**

Gretchen Zang—A most beautiful soft pink, blending into a deep salmon on the lower petals. Extra fine variety. **Dozen, 75c.**

Francis King (Red)—Well-known variety. Flame color. One of the best florists' varieties. **Dozen, 75c.**

Crimson Glow—Rich crimson, tall spike, large flowers, a very choice gladioli. **Dozen, 75c.**

Henry Ford—Rhoadamine purple, very similar to Annie Eberius, the introducer of this variety, and Annie Eberius claims that Ford is a much better gladioli than Annie Eberius. **Dozen, 75c.**

Schwaben (Yellow)—Imported variety with strong, erect spikes and large well-expanded flowers of canary yellow with a small blotch of deep garnet in the throat. The best and freest growing yellow variety. **Dozen, 75c.**

Lilly White—One of the finest white varieties, extra early. **Dozen, 75c.**

Perfection Mixture—This splendid mixture is a blending of high-grade named varieties and has a great range of colors. **Dozen, 50c.**

Not Postpaid

ADAMS' FIELD SEED

TESTED and RECLEANED

Field Seed Net Cash; Grain Bags, Each 35c Extra



A FIELD OF KANSAS ALFALFA

ALFALFA

Sow 18 to 22 Pounds to the Acre.

As a hay crop Alfalfa stands supreme in longevity, yields, feeding value, soil-building and economy, and in adaptability to wide variations of soil and climate.

Alfalfa produces a hay crop of from 3 to 10 tons per acre, a valuable seed crop, and enriches the soil.

It will thrive on almost every soil except a wet one.

Alfalfa is sown in spring or fall. Seed bed must be carefully and thoroughly prepared, should be firm, moist and surface loose, mellow, and finely pulverized. The entire field should be made as smooth as possible.

Kansas Grown

Grown on non-irrigated land. As *pure* and *High in Germination* as extra care in growing and cleaning can possibly make a lot of seed. *We absolutely guarantee our Kansas seed to be the best that can be bought at any price.*

Fancy, lb. 30c; 25 lbs. @ 24c lb.; 100 lbs., \$22.00.

Choice, lb. 25c; 25 lbs. @ 22c lb.; 100 lbs., \$20.00.

Utah Grown

A fine type of hardy Western Alfalfa proven suitable for all except northern portion of U. S. Has been found reliable in Central Western States. Should not be confused with Arizona or Kansas grown seed. Utah winters severely test the hardiness of Alfalfa—is noted for its fine appearance.

Fancy, lb. 30c; 25 lbs. @ 27c lb.; 100 lbs., \$25.00.

Grimm Alfalfa

Its variegated blossoms and branching root system are well known by Alfalfa growers. Especially suited to heavy soils having hardpan near surface, and soils not quite as well drained as one would like for Alfalfa. Will often winter over successfully and thrive in places where other varieties cannot live.

Grimm Alfalfa hardiness is inherent. We have procured some of the best seed grown in Idaho, which was Field Inspected and Certified by the State Authorities. Our seed is Grade Extra No. 1, the highest grade obtainable. Is shipped in 30-lb. & 60-lb. sealed bags.

Certified, 40c lb.; 30 lbs. @ 37c lb.; 60 lbs. @ 35c lb.

Affidavit, 35c lb.; 30 lbs. @ 32c lb.; 60 lbs. @ 30c lb.

BUCKWHEAT

Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 Bushel Per Acre, as Late as Possible and Still Have Crop Developed Before Severe Frosts. Light, Well-Drained Soils Are Best.

Japanese Buckwheat

Resists drought and blight. Seed is dark brown and larger than Silver Hull.

Lb., 10c; 25 lbs. @ 7c lb.; 100 lbs. \$5.50.

Silver Hull Buckwheat

It is early, remains longer in bloom than other sorts. The grain is of a beautiful light gray color, and has a thin husk.

Lb., 10c; 25 lbs. @ 7c lb.; 100 lbs. \$5.50.

Common Buckwheat

Bears medium sized, plump grain, mottled brown in color.

Lb., 10c; 25 lbs. @ 7c lb.; 100 lbs. \$5.50.

CLOVERS

Sow 16 Pounds Per Acre for Forage Crop. Sow 8 to 14 Pounds Per Acre on Small Grain Crop.

Red Clover

Culture—Sow Clover Seed during late Winter or early Spring—when the soil is honey-combed by frost. Clover is usually sown to land previously seeded with a grain crop. Thus no special land preparation is necessary. With grain crop removed, and Clover already started, growth is rapid and sure.

Fancy, lb. 35c; 25 lbs. @ 32c lb.; 100 lbs., \$30.00.

Choice, lb. 30c; 25 lbs. @ 30c lb.; 100 lbs., \$28.00.

Alsiike Clover

Alone for Forage Sow 8 to 15 Pounds Per Acre. On Wheat or Rye Sow 4 to 6 Pounds Per Acre.

Grows much like Red Clover but not quite as tall, finer-stemmed, blossom nearly white. Makes finer hay. Seed being smaller, Alsiike goes farther when sowing.

Fancy, lb. 35c; 25 lbs. @ 30c lb.; 100 lbs., \$28.00.

CLOVERS, Cont.

White Blossom Sweet Clover Sow 20 to 30 Pounds Per Acre.

Thrives on any type of soil and under almost any climatic conditions. Will grow on sandy soil or heaviest clay; on stony hillsides or loose loams; where rainfall is heaviest and where it is too light to produce Red Clover or Timothy. Will stand more acid in soil than Clover or Alfalfa and is less dependent on good drainage than Red Clover.

The best known variety. An erect stemming, branching, biennial plant, with uniform ascending stems. In its second season makes a growth of five to twelve feet. Very valuable for pasture, hay, fertilizer and seed crop.

Lb., 20c; 25 lbs. @ 14c lb.; 100 lbs., \$12.00.

Yellow Blossom Sweet Clover

This is also a biennial and preferred by some people on account of its earliness. It is about two weeks earlier than the white, does not grow quite as tall and not as heavy or as coarse. Do not confuse this with the annual Yellow Blossom which is of very little value.

Lb., 20c; 25 lbs. @ 14c lb.; 100 lbs., \$12.00.

Mammoth (Sapling) Clover

Much like the ordinary Red Clover. Mammoth is coarser—grows taller—ripens later—roots deeper. Produces but one hay crop—affords less pasture after cut. Thrives on poorer soils. Withstands drought and freezing well. Sow like Red Clover.

Lb. 35c; 25 lbs. @ 33c lb.; 100 lbs., \$31.00.

FIELD GRASS SEEDS

Quality in Grass Seed is especially important because you seed a pasture or meadow for a period of many years. If vicious weed seeds are in the seed you sow they will be in your fields for a long time. Get the best even if it costs a little more. We take special pride in our seed. Let us send you a sample.

Kentucky Blue Grass for Pasture

Sow 25 to 30 Pounds to Acre for Meadow.

Standard grass for pasture and lawns. Succeeds in nearly all soils, but best in limestone. Put on plenty and avoid disappointment in your lawn. A top dressing of fine manure after sowing in the fall and spring will be of great benefit.

Lb., 35c; 25 lbs. @ 32c lb.; 100 lbs., \$30.00.

Timothy

10 to 12 Pounds Per Acre.

Unsurpassed as a hay crop. Relished by all kinds of stock; yields more nutritious matter than any other forage plant or grass. Being early, it is adapted to spring and summer grazing. Commonly sown with Red Clover at rate of ten pounds of Timothy and eight pounds of Clover to acre.

Lb., 15c; 25 lbs. @ 14c lb.; 100 lbs., \$11.50.

Red Top

15 to 18 Pounds to Acre.

Valuable for moist soils. Good permanent grass. Stands our climate well and adapted to our pastures. Should be fed close. Grows best on moist rich soil. On gravelly soil grows lower. Has succeeded on alkali soils when other grasses failed.

Lb., 30c; 25 lbs. @ 26c lb.; 100 lbs., \$25.00.

Bermuda Grass

3 to 5 Pounds to Acre.

Peculiarly adapted to the Southern States. Valuable for pasture and hay crop. Grows on any soil. Okla. Experiment Station recommends it highly. Does well in south part of Kansas and in South.

Lb., 50c.

Orchard Grass

30 Pounds to Acre.

One of the valuable and widely known pasture grasses, coming in spring and remaining later in autumn than any other; grows 2½ feet high and produces immense quantity of leaves and foliage. Well adapted for sowing under trees or orchards and valuable for grazing or hay.

Lb., 25c; 25 lbs. @ 22c lb.; 100 lbs., \$20.00.

English Perennial Rye Grass

28 to 35 Pounds to Acre.

Invaluable for permanent pastures, for hay, if cut in blossom, and lawn mixtures. Height, 15 to 24 inches.

Lb., 20c; 25 lbs. @ 17c lb.; 100 lbs., \$15.00.

As we are often asked for information as to making up mixtures for pasture, we give below some mixtures as suggested by competent authorities. No doubt one of these will be suited to your climate and soil.

Eastern Oklahoma

5 lbs...Ky. Blue Grass

2 lbs....Bermuda Grass

4 lbs.....Timothy

6 lbs....Eng. Blue Grass

4 lbs.....Red Clover

2 lbs.....Alsike Clover

Western Oklahoma

4 lbs....Bermuda Grass

5 lbs....Brome Grass

2 lbs.....Timothy

2 lbs....Orchard Grass

5 lbs....Eng. Blue Grass

4 lbs.....Red Clover

2 lbs.....Alsike Clover

Eastern Kansas

10 lbs...Ky. Blue Grass

4 lbs.....Red Top

4 lbs.....Timothy

6 lbs....Eng. Blue Grass

4 lbs.....Red Clover

2 lbs.....Alsike Clover

Western Kansas

10 lbs...Ky. Blue Grass

5 lbs....Brome Grass

2 lbs.....Timothy

2 lbs....Orchard Grass

5 lbs....Eng. Blue Grass

4 lbs.....Red Clover

2 lbs.....Alsike Clover

Missouri

10 lbs...Ky. Blue Grass

6 lbs.....Timothy

4 lbs.....Red Clover

2 lbs....Alsike Clover

2 lbs.....White Clover

Rocky Lands of So. Mo.

10 lbs....Orchard Grass

8 lbs.....Timothy

4 lbs.....Red Clover

1 lb.....Alsike Clover

Irrigated Pasture

5 lbs....Brome Grass

6 lbs...Ky. Blue Grass

7 lbs.Per'n'l Rye Grass

6 lbs...Hulled Red Top

3 lbs....Orchard Grass

2 lbs....Red Clover

2 lbs.....Alfalfa

3 lbs....White Clover

For High Altitude

10 lbs....Brome Grass

5 lbs....Meadow Fescue

5 lbs....Red Top Hulled

5 lbs....Alsike Clover

5 lbs....Timothy

Dry Light Sandy Soil

8 lbs...Ky. Blue Grass

16 lbs....Meadow Fescue

2 lbs....White Clover

COW PEAS

Broadcast 80 to 120 Pounds Per Acre. Drills 45 to 60 Pounds Per Acre.

The Cow Pea crop has much the same uses as the Soy Bean crop, namely, improvement of soil, hay production, forage, silage, and peas. The hay has just about the same feeding values. Methods of growing, seeding and harvesting correspond. Both crops are great producers of nitrogen when properly inoculated. Cow Peas can be grown on even poorer ground than Soys—Fine for pasturing, hogging or turning under for soil improvement.

Whippoorwill

An early variety that's widely used. Grows vigorously, matures early, is fairly erect, yields well both of hay and grain.

Per bu., 60 lbs., \$4.25.

New Era

Here is an all-round variety for general culture—in the North and Mid-Western States. It is an early variety. In the South, two crops of New Era are grown in one season. The New Era has more erect habits than other sorts. Can be mowed easily. Vines are fine with many branches, and hay is desirable.

Per bu., 60 lbs., \$4.00.

SOY BEANS

Broadcast 60 to 80 Pounds Per Acre. Drills 30 to 40 Pounds Per Acre.

A sure crop, easy to plan for, easy to grow, succeeds on most any soil—even where other legumes won't grow; valuable for forage, improves the land when properly inoculated.

Early Yellow

This is a yellow bean. The earliest variety on our list. This sort will produce hay of fine texture—probably not as great a quantity of hay as some of the slightly later kinds. Yields heavily of beans. Straw equal to Clover hay in feeding value.

Per bu., 60 lbs., \$3.00.

Wilson Black or Early Wilson

It is one of the best for hay and bean production and for the silo. On account of its wonderful growth and slender stems and branches, the "Wilson Black" variety makes the finest hay. On poor ground will grow four feet tall, and on fertile ground will get as tall as six feet. Will make more hay of better quality than other varieties. Will do well on poor soils. Give it good soil to produce forage—poor soil to produce beans. Medium size, jet-black bean.

Per bu., 60 lbs., \$3.50.

"Virginia"

A brown, rather flat, oblong bean. Productive of beans—makes a good forage growth.

Per bu., 60 lbs., \$3.25.

Morse

Medium early, height 36 to 48 inches, seed light green color, upright growth with medium foliage.

Per bu., 60 lbs., \$3.25.

RAPE: DWARF ESSEX

Sow 5 Pounds Per Acre.

A quick pasture for cattle, hogs and sheep. Frequently sown in mixtures of Oats and Canada Peas. Grows thickly in six to eight weeks. Sown into corn the last cultivation will make a good Fall pasture. May be sown Spring, Summer or Fall. When plowed under, soil is greatly benefited. Does well in any soil.

Lb., 15c; 25 lbs. @ 10c lb.; 100 lbs., \$7.50.

WINTER(Hairy)VETCH

Sow 60 Pounds Per Acre

This is one of the most valuable friends of the farmer. It is valuable alike and at the same time for hay, pasture and for soil improvement. May be sown in the Spring or Fall. It is an annual, but it drops its seed freely and will renew itself and last for years. Experiment Stations claim the value of an acre of Sand or Hairy Vetch to soil is from \$16 to \$48 in commercial fertilizer. When sown by itself 60 lbs of seed may be sown per acre. It is advisable to sow a half-bushel of Wheat or Rye with about 30 lbs. of Vetch per acre, as a support to Vetch. Thrives on barren soils and upbuilds it at same time.

Lb., 20c; 25 lbs. @ 16c lb.; 100 lbs., \$14.00.

MILLETS

Sow for Hay 50 Pounds Per Acre. Sow for Seed 30 Pounds Per Acre.

Grow quickly, and serve well for emergency production of hay. May be seeded all of June and early July. Will produce an abundance of hay—will grow on land that has not received good tillage—will produce on land under the average in fertility. Should be cut before seeds harden and before growth becomes woody. If cut when seed-heads have come on about one-third of the plants very satisfactory hay will result.

German Millet

Large heads, heavy yield of seed and an enormous yield of fodder.

Lb., 10c; 25 lbs. @ 6c lb.; 100 lbs., \$5.00.

Common Millet

One of the earliest and makes good hay.

Lb., 10c; 25 lbs. @ 6c lb.; 100 lbs., \$4.50.

CANE

Sow in May, June or July, either in drills 3 ft. apart at rate of 1 pk. per acre or broadcast 1 to 1½ bus. per acre. Cut after seed has matured.

Early Amber

A favorite sort in Northern and many Western states. Grows 10 to 12 ft. high.

Lb., 10c; 25 lbs. @ 7c lb.; 100 lbs., \$5.00.

Early Orange

Similar in growth to Amber, except that the head is more spreading. A favorite sort in Southern and Western states where it produces large crops.

Lb., 10c; 25 lbs. @ 7c lb.; 100 lbs., \$5.00.

YELLOW MILO MAIZE

Broadcast 50 to 60 Pounds Per Acre. Drills 12 to 15 Pounds Per Acre.

Growth is tall, 9 to 12 feet, stooling from the ground like White Milo Maize. Seed heads grow to great size, often weighing $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pound, sometimes a pound after ripening. This grain should be planted in rows 4 to 5 feet apart, and 2 to 3 feet in drill, or two plants in hill, 3 to 5 feet apart.

10c lb.; 25 lbs. @ 5c lb.; 100 lbs., \$3.50.

WHITE KAFFIR CORN

Broadcast 50 to 60 Pounds Per Acre. Drills 12 to 15 Pounds Per Acre.

Grows low, stalk perfectly erect; the foliage is wide, alternating closely on either side of the stalk. It does not stool from the root, but branches from the top joints, producing from two to four heads of grain from each stalk. On very thin and worn lands it yields paying crops of grain and forage even in dry seasons. If cut down to the ground two or more shoots spring from root and grow until frost.

10c lb.; 25 lbs. @ 6c lb.; 100 lbs., \$3.25.

FETERITA

Broadcast 50 to 60 Pounds Per Acre. Drills 12 to 15 Pounds Per Acre.

The two best features about Feterita are its wonderful ability to resist drouth and its earliness. It proves its ability to stand dry weather and makes good yields in some cases without any rain whatever. Some report Feterita 35 to 50 days earlier than Kaffir.

10c lb.; 25 lbs. @ 6c lb.; 100 lbs., \$3.50.



SUDAN GRASS

Broadcast 20 to 25 Pounds Per Acre. Drills 6 to 10 Pounds Per Acre.

Produces an immense yield of hay which is nutritious and can be cut twice in a season. Grows when broadcasted 3 to 5 ft. high, or if cultivated 6 to 10 ft. high. Is adapted to almost any kind of soil and succeeds in nearly all climates. Does not blight, cures easily, greatly relished by stock and can be easily grown. After the first cutting it stools enormously, as many as a hundred stalks from a single root.

Culture—Sow in drills $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart at rate of 2 to 3 lbs. to acre, and cultivate like corn, or broadcast 20 to 25 lbs. per acre. Seed should be sown about time of planting corn and hay cut when grass is headed out, with a mower or binder.

Lb., 15c; 25 lbs. @ 12c lb.; 100 lbs., \$9.00.

OATS

**60 to 80 Pounds Per Acre.
Kanota**

The two characteristics which make Kanota especially valuable are earliness and large yield.

In tests Kanota has ripened on the average one week earlier than Red Texas, two days earlier than Kherson and one day earlier than Burt. Growers report Kanota to be from 7 to 10 days earlier than Red Texas.

The grain of Kanota averages 5 pounds per bushel more than Red Texas and the plants of Kanota are slightly shorter. Kanota seems to be able to withstand spring freezes better than Red Texas.

Write for prices.

Red Texas Rust-Proof

Very early, rust-proof, does well on thin ground and does not lodge, will bear neglect and make a crop.

Write for prices.

PEANUTS

From one peck to a peck and a half of shelled nuts and from a bushel to a bushel and a half in the shell to plant an acre.

Peanuts should be shelled before planting. They should be planted in May or early June, in rows about 2 to 3 feet apart dropping the nuts 8 to 10 inches apart, 1 in a hill. Cover 1 or 2 inches deep. Cultivate 3 or 4 times with a cultivator, so as to loosen the earth and keep down weeds, and at the last working, with a small turn-plow throw the dirt to the nuts. Do not cultivate too late in the season, as late cultivation is likely to injure the formation of the nuts.

White Jumbo

This is the standard variety for roasting. The peanuts are three times as large as those of the Spanish peanut. The nuts grow in fine double-jointed hulls of white appearance, are from one-half to one inch long, and fine flavor. Highly recommended.

20c lb.; write for price on large quantities.

Spanish Shelled

Earliest variety grown, pods small, but well filled and solid, and yield per acre very large. Can be cultivated with plow. Is best variety for fattening hogs.

20c lb.; write for price on large quantities.

SUNFLOWER

**3 Pounds Per Acre
Mammoth Russian**

The seeds make a good addition to the poultry ration. They are very rich in oil and protein and are splendid to feed during the moulting period and winter months. They are also valuable for hogs. Sow the seed in rows far enough apart to admit of cultivation. Lb., 15c; 10 lbs. @ 10c lb.; 25 lbs. @ 8c lb.

Bird Seed

Canary Seed, 1b. 15c.

Millet Seed, 1b. 10c.

Hemp Seed, 1b. 15c.

Rape Seed, 1b. 15c.

Mixed Bird Seed, 1b. 15c; 2 lbs. for 25c; 25 lbs. @ 10c lb.

These prices do not include postage.

SEED CORN, Northern Grown

SOW 7 TO 8 POUNDS TO ACRE

Adams' Early Smoky Dent, 75 to 80 Days

The earliest dent corn, good yielder and free from disease. The most beautiful colored up corn in cultivation. Grows strong, quick and has splendid seven to eight-foot fodder. We believe this the heaviest yielder of any extreme early variety of corn yet introduced.

Has leafy stalks, averaging 8 feet, which often yields two nice ears, measuring 8 to 10 inches in length, well filled with a good sound kernel, of a dark red shade, tipped with pure white, making it very handsome. Has matured in 75 days from date of planting and yield is very heavy. Can be grown anywhere that Early Canada Flint Corn matures, as it is some ten days earlier than Early Canada.

We cannot recommend it too strongly as it has surpassed any early dent variety known to us, as to early maturity, size, quality and yield.

1 lb. 10c; 10 lbs. @ 8c lb.; bu. \$4.00.

King of the Earliest Yellow Dent, 80 to 85 Days

This long grained, small cob, good-sized ear is guaranteed to be the earliest yellow dent corn. Largely used for replanting where late varieties will not ripen. Grows from 7 to 10 feet tall, good strong fodder, ears from 7 to 9 inches long, and 14 to 16 rows on the cob.

1 lb. 10c; 10 lbs. @ 6c lb.; bu. \$3.00

Reid's Yellow Dent, 90 Days

A splendid yellow dent variety with eighteen to twenty-four rows of kernels on an ear. Cob is small and grains are close together so that there is scarcely any room between rows. Ears average from eight to eleven inches in length. Stalks very heavy.

1 lb. 10c; 10 lbs. @ 6c lb.; bu. \$3.00.

Iowa Gold Mine, 90 Days

Very early; ripening only a few days later than Pride of the North; golden yellow; grain very deep; cob small. Will make excellent early crop, or will mature if planted after wheat is cut or early potatoes dug.

1 lb. 10c; 10 lbs. @ 6c lb.; bu. \$3.00.

New Mortgage Lifter, 90 Days

This variety will resist drouth and scorching heat better than any other variety, and will make a crop where other varieties fail. Grows from 14-20 rows on cob, of a beautiful orange color. Stalks are strong and heavy, ears splendid shape and is the longest grained 90-day corn.

1 lb. 10c; 10 lbs. @ 6c lb.; bu. \$3.50.

Champion White Pearl, 100 Days

One of the best, largest eared varieties of White Corn. A great yielder, good sheller, and a very safe corn, in any climate where a 100-day variety of corn will mature. Fodder grows 10-11 ft. high. Ears are set well up on stalk. Has 14, 16, 18 and more rows per cob.

1 lb. 10c; 10 lbs. @ 7½c lb.; bu. \$3.50.

Iowa Silver Mine—White, 95 Days

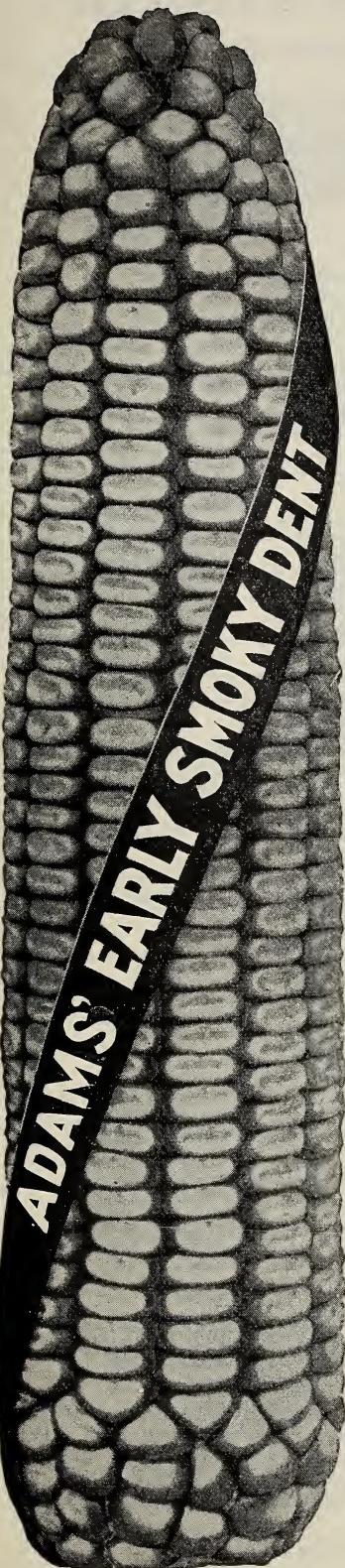
Stalks grow to height of 7 or 8 feet and set the ears about 3½ or 4 feet from ground. Ears 10 to 12 inches in length, weighing one and one-half pounds; uniform in size and shape, with pure white kernels set on small white cob, and well filled out over tip. Seventy pounds of corn in the ear will make 60 pounds shelled. Hardy and great drouth resister.

1 lb. 10c; 10 lbs. @ 6c lb.; bu. \$3.50.

Boone County White, 100 Days

Medium late, and the best white corn for bottom lands and good soil. Ears are large size, well proportioned, well rounded at butt and tip. Has a deep, narrow grain, giving largest amount of corn to cob.

1 lb. 10c; 10 lbs. @ 6c lb.; bu. \$3.50.



FLORISTS' and MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES

Twine

Cotton Twine

3 or 4-ply, in balls, packed 5 lbs. in a package. For tying vegetables in bunches.

Per 5-lb. pkg., White Twine, each \$2.25.

Per 5-lb. pkg., Red Twine, each \$2.50.

In large cone-shaped spools, weighing about 2 lbs.

Price per lb., 45c.

Jute Twine

For sewing sacks; also used for tying grape vines. 5-ply, per skein, 25c each.

Same as above except 2-ply, in $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. balls.

Per ball, 20c; 2 balls, 35c; 5-lb. balls, \$1.75 each; in 10-lb. reels, \$3.00 per reel; 50-lb. reels, 50 ends, \$12.50 each.

Binder Twine

Good quality, Balls about 5 lbs. Each 90c. Write for prices on 50 lb. bales.

Garden Stakes

The 8, 10 and 12 inch Garden Stakes are packed in boxes of 500, 250 and 100, respectively.

Wooden, $\frac{1}{8}$ inch wide.

	Per 100	Per 100	Per 1000	Per 1000
	Plain	Painted	Plain	Painted
8-inch	\$1.00	\$1.25	\$ 8.00	\$ 9.00
10-inch	1.25	1.50	9.00	10.00
12-inch	1.50	1.75	12.00	14.00

Match Sticks

Pointed, heavy, hardwood sticks dyed green.

12-inch, 1,000, \$2.50; 18-inch, 1,000, \$3.50.

Japanese Plant Stakes

Painted Green

	Per 100	Per 1000
Size 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet	\$0.75	\$4.00
Size 2 feet . . . . .	.90	5.00
Size 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet	1.20	6.00
Size 3 feet	1.50	7.50
Size 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet	1.75	8.50
Size 4 feet	2.00	9.00

Cane Stakes (Plain)

Per 100

6 to 8 feet	\$2.00	Per 1000
		\$12.50

Pot Labels



Pot Labels are packed in packages of 1000 each except the 10 and 12-inch, which are put up in packages of 500.

Five per cent discount on 10,000 lots.

Pot Labels, wooden, $\frac{3}{8}$ in. wide.

	Plain Per 100	Painted Per 100	Plain Per 1000	Painted Per 1000
4-inch	\$0.25	\$0.30	\$1.60	\$2.00
5-inch . . . . .	.35	.40	1.85	2.20
6-inch . . . . .	.45	.50	2.10	2.50
10-inch	1.00	1.10	6.00	7.00
12-inch	1.25	1.35	8.00	9.00

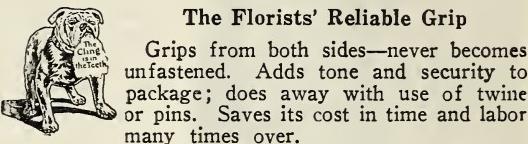
Not Postpaid.

Tree Labels



3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, notched and copper wired.
Per 100, 35c; per 1000, \$2.25. Not postpaid.

Bull-Dog Paper Clip



The Florists' Reliable Grip

Grips from both sides—never becomes unfastened. Adds tone and security to package; does away with use of twine or pins. Saves its cost in time and labor many times over.

Packed in Boxes of 1,000. Postpaid, 75c.

Peerless Glass Repair Clamp For Greenhouse Roof

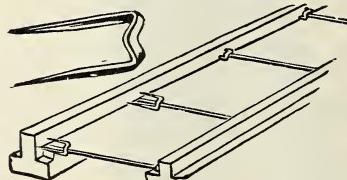


Simple device for repairing broken greenhouse glass. Easily adjusted from inside of house—saves labor, coal and glass. If applied as soon as crack is noticed, the pane is as strong as before and will not sag or drop out.

Price, per box of 100 clamps, \$1.35.
Postpaid, \$1.45.

Peerless Glazing Points Galvanized

Once Used, Always Used



The Peerless Glazing Point is the only perfect Point known. The latest improvement is that both points are beveled on top and will hug close to glass when driven. Two sizes: No. 2, for medium double thick glass; No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, for large double thick and skylight glass.

Price, per 1000, 75c; postpaid, 85c.
Per 5000, postpaid, \$3.75.

Glazing Points, Zinc City



These points can be driven right or left on any size or thickness of glass. The off-set head makes them easy to drive or extract, and absolutely prevents glass from slipping. Made from pure zinc. Put up in one-pound packages, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, 1,300 to 1 lb., $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch, 1,200 to 1 lb.

Per lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.75.
(Postpaid.)

FLORISTS' and MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES

Rubber Putty Bulb



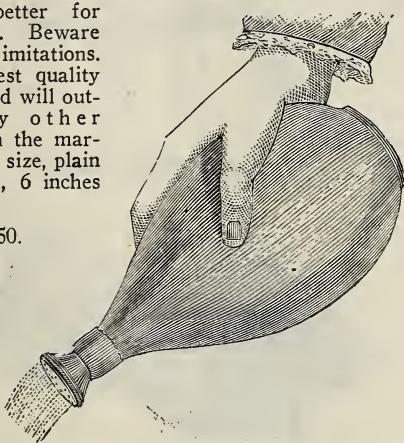
The best for applying liquid putty and white lead when glazing and repairing sash and greenhouses.

Price, \$1.50. (Mail weight, 1 lb.)

Scollay's Famous Florists' Sprinkler

None better for floral work. Beware of cheap imitations. Made of best quality of rubber and will out-wear any other Sprinkler in the markets. Large size, plain top. No. 1, 6 inches high.

Each, \$1.50.



"Heavy Duty" Non-Kinkable Guaranteed Rubber Hose

A brand of hose manufactured especially for greenhouse use. The inner tube is made of best quality rubber, very strong; the jacket of canvas or duck is mixed in such a way with the outer cover that it is extremely pliable and will not kink or crack. Order exact number of feet you require. We can cut in any length.

Price $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; couplings free; sample mailed free if desired.

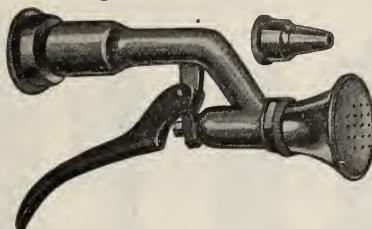
1 to 24 feet; per ft.....	16c
25 to 49 feet; per ft.....	15c
50 to 99 feet; per ft.....	14c
100 to 400 feet; per ft.....	13c

"Hot House" Sprinkler



This is a heavy brass Rose Spray, being made with a cast brass base and heavy brass sheet perforated plate. Made with a $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch hose thread only. Face, 3 or 4 inches in diameter.
 3-inch face—Each \$1.00
 4-inch face—Each 1.25

Aquamatic Nozzle



The AQUAMATIC is a high grade water control, opening and closing automatically, by slightly pressing lever with the fingers. Wastes no water. A positive, quick shut-off with nothing to wear out and no leaks or drips. Made of heavy cast brass, carefully machined and will last for years.

For washing automobiles; sprinkling lawns, hot beds, flowers, shrubs, gardens; laying dust; washing windows, floors, walks, etc. Price, \$2.50 each.

Perfect Clinching Coupling



PATENTED 1910

A self fastening coupling that doesn't require extra bands, bolts or wires.

A hammer all tool you need.

$\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{5}{8}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ "—Pair	\$0.30
$\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{5}{8}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ "—Doz.	3.00

Perfect Clinching Hose Mender

$\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{5}{8}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, per doz.....	\$1.50
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Vitapressure Gun



With our special Vitapressure Gun any handy man can apply the material neatly and quickly by merely pressing the trigger and drawing the nozzle of the gun steadily along the crack. It can be filled instantly by inserting the head of the barrel into a can of compound and pulling slowly upon the plunger arm. This automatically sucks up a gunload of material. Each, \$6.00.

Vitaplastic Glazing Compound

This material is composed of asphalt gums and oils, especially treated, and into these gums and oils, after they have been treated, so as to last for years when exposed to the weather, we weave long staple asbestos fibre so as to give the material a "backbone." Just as concrete is reinforced with steel bars, so is Vitaplastic reinforced with this long staple asbestos fibre.

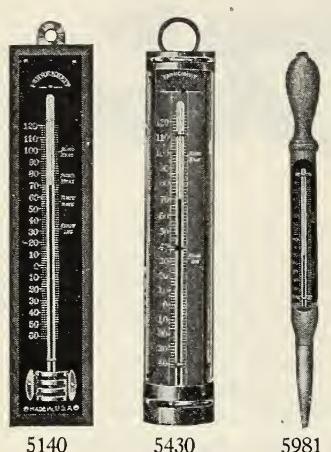
Black Only

1 gal cans, at \$2.00 per gallon.
5 gal. cans at \$1.75 per gallon.
10 gal. cans at \$1.70 per gallon.
20 gal. cans at \$1.65 per gallon.

These prices f. o. b. Kansas City, Mo., excepting on 20 gallons or more, from which you may deduct freight charges from your invoice.

FLORISTS' and MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES

Hothouse Thermometers



If wanted by mail, add 10c for postage.

No. 5140—8-inch highly polished wood back thermometer; raised scale on white enameled back; rounded edges, white filled graduations; nickel trimmings. Magnifying red mercury tubes graduated approximately minus 30 to 120 degrees F. Each, 75c.

No. 5430—8-inch Coppered Case Thermometer; red mercury, graduated from minus 30 to plus 120 degrees F; black oxidized scale, white figures and graduations; each in a box; standard quality, \$1.25.

No. 5981—15-inch Soil Thermometer; hardwood frame; oxidized brass scale; mercolor filled tubes, graduated approximately 20 to 180 degrees F., with improved mercury filled, strong metal turned point, making good contact with soil and thermometer bulb; standard quality. Each, \$2.50.

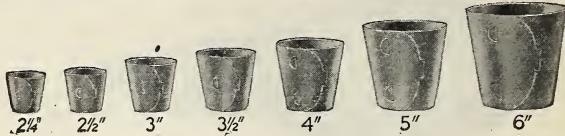
No. 5127 — Non-chipping white-enamel-on-steel frame; easy-reading black figures and graduations; temperature range 20 to 60 degrees below zero to 120 degrees F. above; red-permacolor-filled magnifying glass tube; lugs at top and bottom of case for fastening to the wall or window casing; rosette bulb guard; each in a lithographed box. Each, \$1.25.

Buschardt's Wire Plant Tie

A quick, economical and practical device for fastening plants to stakes without the use of cord.

Per 1000, \$2.00; 5000, \$9.50.

Bird's IMPROVED NEPONSET Flower Pots

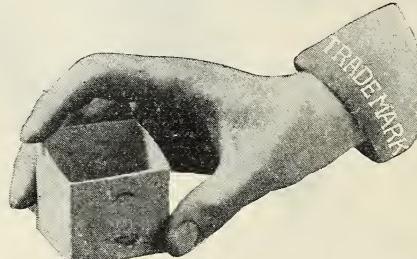


Waterproof Paper

These pots are nested and packed in cases of 1,000 each except 4, 5 and 6 inch sizes, which are put up in cases of 500 each. Six at dozen rate, 50 at 100 rate.

	Packed for Shipment			
	Doz.	100	1000	in Cases Weight
2 1/4 in.....	\$0.10	\$0.65	\$ 5.00	1,000 Pots 12 lbs.
2 1/2 in.....	.10	.75	5.75	1,000 Pots 16 lbs.
3 in.....	.15	1.00	8.00	1,000 Pots 24 lbs.
3 1/2 in.....	.20	1.25	10.00	1,000 Pots 34 lbs.
4 in.....	.20	1.50	12.00	500 Pots 23 lbs.
5 in.....	.35	2.25	18.00	500 Pots 37 lbs.
6 in.....	.45	3.00	22.50	500 Pots 51 lbs.

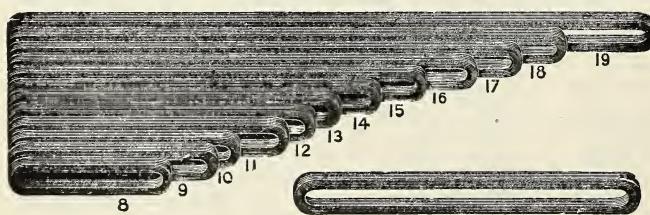
Paper Plant Bands



A square band has twice the root room of the old style round pot, giving a better chance for the plants to develop, still occupying less room in your frames. The ready-to-use feature of "Harris Plant Bands" has made them a decided success. The simplest way to handle plants for transplanting is to put them in plant bands or pots when very small. You get a fine strong plant that will mature several days or even weeks ahead of those not so treated. Have the earliest vegetables by using these bands. The bands have no bottom. Set bands in a flat or shallow box, fill with good soil. Set one plant in each and you will be more than pleased.

No.	Size	Depth	Case	Per Case	1000	Pkg. 250
1 3/4 B	1 3/4 x 1 3/4	2 1/2	6000	\$14.00	\$2.75	\$0.90
	2B	2x2	2 1/2	5000	12.50	2.90
	3B	3x3	3	2500	9.50	4.25
	4B	4x4	3	2000	9.00	5.00

All bands packed 250 to a carton. We do not break cartons.



Pure Rubber Bands

Rubber Bands are cheaper, quicker and cleaner than twine for bunching vegetables. They keep your Asparagus bunches neat and at all times tight.

Price per lb., any size, \$1.00 postpaid.

Sold only in *pound* boxes.

FLORISTS' and MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES

Asparagus Knives



These are forged from 7/16 round steel, well hardened and tempered to stand rough usage. Finished with blue enamel, front part of blade nicely polished. Used also as a weeder and dandelion digger.

Each, 60c. Postpaid.

Dibbers or Dibbles



All iron, hollow, light, of the proper size, shape and "hang" for transplanting celery, cabbage, tobacco, etc.; polished blade, japanned handle; length, 9 3/4 inches.

Each, 75c. Postpaid.

Garden Trowel



Forged Steel—Made of one piece of steel; they are strong and stout. For market gardeners' use they are the very best trowels.

Price, 5-inch, 60c; 7-inch, 70c. Postpaid.

Hand Weeder



In general use. Blade solid steel, tempered, 7/8 inch wide and 1/8 inch thick, sharpened on all edges.

Each, 60c. Postpaid.

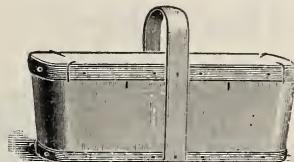
Three-Cornered Onion Weeder



A popular tool for weeding among onions, and other rowed crops.

Each, 60c. Postpaid.

Grape Baskets



We are carlot distributors of grape baskets. Write for prices.

Baskets

Climax, 3-lb. Grape Baskets, without covers, per 100	\$ 4.00
Climax, 6-lb. Grape Basket, without covers, per 100	4.00
1/4-bu. Diamond Market Baskets, per doz.....	.70
1/2-bu. Diamond Market Baskets, per doz.....	.80
1/2-bu. Oak Picking Baskets, each.....	.75
1/2-bu. Wire Potato Baskets, each.....	1.00
1-bu. Basket, per doz	2.25

Berry Boxes and Crates

Berry Boxes, Leslie (500 in bdl.), pints, per 1,000	\$ 4.75
Berry Crates, Leslie (10 in bdl.), pints, per 100	14.50
Leslie qt. boxes (250 in bdl.), per 1000.....	6.00
Leslie qt. crates (10 in bdl.), per 100.....	16.50
American Ventilated pt. boxes, per 1000.....	8.00
American Ventilated pt. crates, per 100.....	20.00
American Ventilated pt. crates, complete, in- cluding boxes, per 100.....	34.00
American Ventilated qt. boxes, per 1000.....	8.50
American Ventilated qt. crates, per 100.....	21.50
American Ventilated qt. crates, complete, in- cluding boxes, per 100.....	36.00

We carry a large stock of these goods. Prices subject to market changes.

Box Nails and Tacks

Berry Box Tacks, per lb. . . . .	.75
Berry Crate Nails, per lb. . . . .	.20

Tree Protectors

Tree Protectors, per 100, \$1.00; per 1000.....\$8.50
Made of pliable wood; easy to wrap around trees
—Size 10 by 20 inches.

Raffia

Raffia—The inner skin of a palm found in Madagascar. Raffia is very strong and tough, but soft and flexible, which fact makes it the only practical article for weaving into fancy baskets, boxes and mats. In its natural color it is a light straw. The natural Raffia is also used for tying up plants in field or greenhouse.

1 lb., 40c.

FERTILIZERS

**Have the
finest garden
in the
block!**



Experienced gardeners find that Vigoro gives sure results—a quick, vigorous start—crisp succulent vegetables.

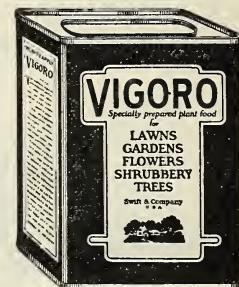
Clean, *odorless*, sown by hand like grass seed—Vigoro is not to be compared with any other plantfood you have ever known! Ideal for lawns and flowers, too.

Enough concentrated nourishment in a 100 lb. sack for garden or lawn 50 x 50 to 50 x 100 feet! Only 2 to 4 lbs. per 100 square feet!

Full directions for applying Vigoro in every bag. In paper-lined bags of 100, 50, 25 lbs., and 5 lb. packages. Order Vigoro today for all the things you grow.



12-oz. pkgs., each.....\$0.10
5-lb. pkgs., each..... .50
25-lb. bags, each..... 1.75
50-lb. bags, each..... 3.00
100-lb. bags, each..... 5.00



Analysis: Ammonia, 2.50 per cent; Phosphoric Acid, 1.50 per cent; Potash, 1.50 per cent. This is a splendid, complete fertilizer. It is excellent for general use either alone or in combination with other special purpose fertilizers. Having been kiln dried, there is little danger from weed seeds. It can be used freely as it is not likely to burn anything. Part of it is very soluble so its effects are usually apparent soon after the application and for a long time afterwards. It is carefully selected, dried, pulverized and screened.

5-pound bags	\$ 0.35
10-pound bags .....	.60
25-pound bags .....	.90
50-pound bags	1.50
100-pound bags	2.25
500-pound lots	10.00
1000-pound lots	17.50
2000-pound lots	34.00

Acid Phosphate

Guaranteed Analysis—Available Phosphoric acid 16.00 per cent.

Valuable for Winter Wheat, Rye, Barley, Clover, Alfalfa, Field Beans, Field Peas and all crops needing available phosphoric acid. Should be sown broadcast at a rate not to exceed 500 lbs. to the acre. Acid phosphate added to stall manure is the most effective fertilizer known. The greatest economical returns and even yields come from phosphated manure, made by simply adding about 40 pounds of acid phosphate to a load of manure.

Bag, 100 lbs., \$2.00; ton, \$32.00.

**Lime Hydrated
(For Lawns)**

Used to neutralize the soil if sour or acid, especially where the top soil is a heavy clay. On the majority of lawns a 100 lb. sack will cover approximately 800 square feet. On lawns with a very heavy clay top soil 100 lbs. to every 600 square feet can be applied. The same conditions rule in treating the vegetable garden. Land thus limed retains its sweetness for a period of two to three years.

Price, put up in 50 lb. bags, \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$2.15; 500 lbs. for \$10.00.

**Blood
(Dried)**

Excellent for indoor culture of flowering plants, such as carnations, roses, etc. Its chief element is nitrogen.

100 lbs., \$6.00.

FERTILIZERS

Steamed Bone Meal

Finely ground and first quality; it starts to decompose quickly and continues for a long period its improvement in the soil fertility; it is less likely than other fertilizers to leach or waste. No danger of burning the plants. Use 3 to 5 pounds of bone meal for each tree and vine when setting it out, working it around the roots.

For Lawns

For new lawns, use 500 lbs. of bone meal with a ton of sheep manure per acre. This should be plowed under or spaded in, several weeks before sowing the seed. Old lawns, top dress very early in Spring with sheep manure and bone meal mixture, at 2200 lbs. per acre or 50 lbs. per 1000 sq. ft.

For Roses and Flowering Plants

One of the most useful forms from which to furnish both Nitrogen and Phosphoric Acid in slowly available forms. A good mixture for both the field and prepared soils is four parts of ground bone and one of muriate of potash, applied at the rate of four pounds per square rod, and preferably worked into the soil previous to setting the plants; a second application may be made in the Fall at the same rate. For pot plants use one part bone meal to 50 of soil.

Prices: 125-lb. sacks, \$3.75; 500 lbs., \$14.00; 1000 lbs., \$27.00; per ton, \$50.00.

Nitrate of Soda

It is not a substitute for Manures, but we recommend it as the cheapest and best form in which to apply Nitrogen to plants. Gardeners who are using farm manure should continue to use it, but use Nitrate of Soda in addition to other fertilizers. If your object is to grow maximum crops you must furnish the plant with Nitrogen.

How to Use Nitrate of Soda

Remove the lumps before using and break them up, which can be done by pounding. Use as a top-dressing at the rate of 100 lbs. per acre on the following vegetables, when plants are well established: Beets, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Cucumbers, Celery, Egg Plant, Lettuce, Spinach, Onions.

For Asparagus, a top-dressing of 250 lbs. per acre just as soon as the first shoots make their appearance. For Strawberries, a top-dressing of about 100 lbs. per acre after the plants have blossomed.

For the Home Garden apply as a solution one ounce to two gallons of water.

Price (subject to market changes), 5 lbs., 60c; 10 lbs., \$1.00; 25 lbs., \$1.90; 50 lbs., \$3.00; 100 lbs., \$5.50; 500 lbs., \$25.00. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Sulphate of Ammonia

Used for its Nitrogen. A very desirable fertilizer for all plants in which a large leaf development or rapid growth is desired. Use 1 pound to 50 square feet of ground or bench, or a tablespoonful to a bushel of soil, or 3 gallons of water.

Price, 25 lbs., \$2.00; 50 lbs., \$3.00; 100 lbs., \$5.00.

Fertilizer Spreaders



Evenly distributes all plant foods and fertilizers. Easy to operate. All metal construction. Sturdy but light in weight.

Junior 14-in. Hopper, each \$9.00.
Standard 24-in. Hopper, each \$14.00.
Special 36-in. Hopper, each \$21.50.

Land Plaster

Used for top dressing newly plowed land prior to harrowing, also for mixing with Powdered Insecticides. Used on manure piles will prevent ammonia from vaporizing.

100 lb. bags, \$1.75; 500 lbs. for \$7.00.

Hardwood Ashes

A splendid fertilizer for lawn and garden, containing all fertilizing elements except nitrogen. If used on the lawn at the rate of a ton or more per acre as a first application an annual dressing of 300 pounds afterwards will insure a thrifty growth of dark color.

50 lbs., \$1.75; 100 lbs., \$2.25; 500 lbs., \$9.00; 1,000 lbs., \$15.00; 2,000 lbs., \$28.00.

Charcoal

Unexcelled as a soil sweetener. Two grades: fine pulverized and hickory nut size. Packed in 50-lb. bags.

Per 100 lbs., \$3.50.

Horn Shavings

A quick acting and long lasting high grade fertilizer.

100 lbs., \$8.50.

Inoculate

ALL LEGUMES

Alfalfa, All Clovers, Soy Beans, Cow Peas, Vetch, Peas, Beans, Peanuts with

All Legume
Germ Are
Perishable

To Protect You
NITRAGIN Cans
Stamped With
Expiration Date

NOBBE-HILTNER PROCESS
NITRAGIN

TRADE MARK REGD. DEC. 5, 1898 NO. 32212

THE ORIGINAL LEGUME INOCULATOR Guaranteed Fresh Each Year—Leads in High Germ Count

For profitable results, Agricultural Colleges advise inoculation for all legume seed, because it pays well in producing larger quality yields. NITRAGIN inoculated legumes draw their nitrogen from the air—not the soil—with billions of fresh, efficient nitrogen-gathering germs. It's fresh each year—it's DATED, and leads in High Legume Germ Count. Quality inoculation is the cheapest legume crop insurance known.



NITRAGIN PRICES	
Alfalfa, All Clovers	Peas, Vetch, Beans, Austrian Winter Peas
Size	Price
1/4 bu.....	\$.40
1/2 bu.....	.60
1 bu.....	1.00
5 bu.....	4.75
When ordering always specify kind of seed	*1 1/4 bu... .90 3 1/2 bu... 1.80 5 bu.... 2.50 1 lb. size."
	*Also called "100
Soy Beans and Cow Peas	Size
	Price
1 bu.....	\$.40
2 bu.....	.70
5 bu.....	1.50
10 bu.....	2.50
When ordering always specify kind of seed	

Garden Nitragin—Garden Size— Peas, Beans, Sweet Peas

Inoculates from 1 ounce to 8 lbs. seed. Price \$2.25

IMPORTANT: When ordering NITRAGIN, always be
sure to state kind of legume seed you wish to inoculate.

Nitragin Has Served the American Farmer Since 1898

Legume Germs
Die Rapidly
When Dried

Authorities
Recommend
Inoculating
With Water

Mixing Nitragin with Seed

Legume Germs die rapidly when dried. NITRAGIN, containing between 30%—40% moisture, will readily stick to the seed without adding water, and give inoculation. However, for best results, the preferred practice, recommended by The Nitragin Company and Agricultural Authorities is to use water when mixing legume culture with seed.

IMPORTED GRANULATED

PEAT MOSS (Turf Mull)

A Complete Soil Builder

This is decomposed Vegetable matter, clean and odorless. Absorbs and holds ten times its weight of water. It is the best substitute for manure. All soils need large amounts of Vegetable matter turned under each year to make humus and replace that removed by the crops, whether flowers or vegetables.

All sound vegetative growth depends upon active work of bacteria. The latter devour humus, breathe air and transform nitrogen from the air into valuable plant food. They exhale carbon dioxide which is inhaled and relished by the leaves of plants.

In warm and moist humus bacteria thrive enormously. Their effect is like yeast in dough. Humus containing soil deposits become alive, ferment, swell, loosen up. In this ACTIVE SOIL plants find ample food. This is why chemical fertilizer will not help soils devoid of humus (life). Soil must be active to permit plant life.

With Peat Moss you add humus to your soils and you improve its physical condition too, as Peat Moss

renders loosening, heat and moisture regulating services.

Is used with good results in flower and vegetable beds, around bush fruits, vines, shrubs, hedges and under fruit and ornamental trees. Peat Moss stimulates the development of roots of all plants, which results in a quickened growth, because of the improved water and air supply. Highly recommended for top dressing on lawns as its use guarantees a soil that is light and friable, has good drainage and will not crust or bake after watering.

For the Lawn

Peat Moss is better than manure. Apply late in the fall or early in the spring. It is free from weed seeds and disease. Will hold the moisture at the roots of the plants and never get sour.

For Gardens

Turn under a large amount of Peat Moss mixed well with the soil and then apply a good complete fertilizer. This will produce as good results as the richest manure, without the addition of disease and fungus spores which are found in all manure. Shipped in heavily compressed bales about 21x21x40 inches, sufficient to cover 240 square feet one inch deep.

Price per bale, \$4.50.

PACKING MOSS

For Plant Growers.

Sphagnum Moss, put up in burlapped bales of about 22 lbs. each. Per bale, \$2.00.

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

"Nico-Fume" Tobacco Powder

Tobacco Powder impregnated with a high strength nicotine solution. Effective for fumigating in greenhouses to destroy *Aphis*, *Thrips*, etc. The following suggestions and illustrations are set forth for its use. By following these directions you can not fail to get satisfactory results.

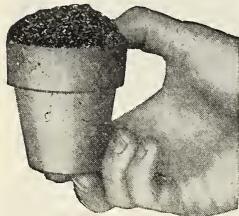


Figure 1

Fill an ordinary $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch flowerpot heaping full of "Nico-Fume" Powder (this being equal to about three heaping tablespoonfuls). See Figure 1.

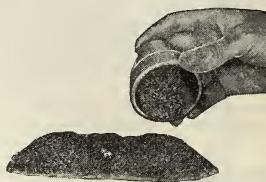


Figure 2

Pour the "Nico-Fume" Powder out upon the bare ground or cement walk in a narrow pile about seven inches long. See Figure 2.



Figure 3

For *Moderately Rapid* fumigation light the pile at one end. See Figures 3 and 4.

For *Extra Rapid* fumigation light the pile at both ends.

An especially efficient method for vaporizing the maximum percentage of nicotine, is to pour "Nico-Fume" Powder on stiff wire screen or sheet of perforated tin, as shown by Figure 5.



Figure 5

Use one pile to each 6,000 to 8,000 cubic feet of air space, or three piles in a greenhouse 100 feet long by 20 feet wide. Place piles at equal distances apart to secure uniform distribution of fumes throughout the house.



Figure 4

Do not press down "Nico-Fume" Powder in the pot nor in the pile, because the fumes in a loose pile will be driven off more readily than in a tight pile; hence the nicotine is less liable to be decomposed by the heat of the fire.

Nico-Fume Powder

5-lb. cans.....	\$3.75	10-lb. cans.....	\$6.85
(Not mailable.)			

Carrying charges allowed on two or more packages of the largest size of Nicotine Products.

Every Florist knows what a problem the destructive "Green Fly" is. "Black Fly" on "mums" come early and stay late. "Thrips" are most prolific in the Spring. In fact, profit-destroying insects are always present to feed upon the tender leaves and buds.

Protection against these insects is assured with Nico-Fume Products, LIQUID, PAPER or POWDER, are used. Nico-Fume Products have for years been the choice of American Florists for use in their wonderful ranges of glass where delicate flowers and plants are grown.

INSECTICIDES and FUNGICIDES

**Nico-Fume Liquid**

Nico-Fume Liquid is a highly refined solution of "free" nicotine, guaranteed to contain fully 40% of nicotine. Extensively used by leading Florists for spraying or vaporizing in greenhouses to destroy Aphis, Thrips, etc. The labels contain complete directions.

1/4-lb. tin	\$.75	4-lb. tin	\$ 6.25
1-lb. tin	2.00	8-lb. tin	11.50
(Not mailable)			

Nico-Fume Tobacco Paper

Consists of sheets of paper, impregnated with high strength nicotine folded and punched, ready to hang up and burn. Guaranteed to contain not less than 20% of nicotine; its original nicotine content (when manufactured) being much higher.

For the ordinary greenhouse (100 ft. long by 20 ft. wide) 8 or 10 sheets will usually furnish a strong fumigation against "Green Fly," "Black Fly" etc. The labels contain complete directions.

24 sheets	\$1.25
144 sheets	5.00
288 sheets	8.75

(Can be sent by mail)



An improved fumigating tobacco powder which lights easily and fills the greenhouse with strong nicotine fumes, killing insects effectively.

A 4 inch flower pot full of Fume Tobac is sufficient for 10,000 cubic feet of greenhouse space, making the application cost less than two cents per 1,000 cubic feet.

Burn in piles on floor or in hanging pans which are supplied free with orders.

25 lb. drums, each.....	\$ 6.00
50 lb. drums, each.....	10.00
100 lb. drums, each.....	18.00

**Kill Insects**

No matter what plants, flowers or trees are infested, "Black Leaf 40" (Nicotine Sulphate) is the old reliable spray for killing aphis, thrip, leaf hopper and similar insects. That is the successful gardeners way. He keeps "Black Leaf 40" on hand knowing that these pests may appear almost over-night.

"Black Leaf 40"
40% NICOTINE

For Delousing Poultry—Paint roost with Black Leaf 40 full strength shortly before roosting time.

Prices—Black Leaf 40

1 oz. Makes 6 gallons spray.....	\$ 0.35
½ lb. Makes 40 to 120 gallons spray.....	1.25
1 lb. Makes 80 gallons spray.....	2.50
2 lb. Makes 160 to 500 gallons spray.....	3.75
5 lb. Makes 1250 gallons spray.....	7.00
10 lb. Makes 800 to 2500 gallons spray.....	11.85
(Not mailable.)	

Kerosene Emulsion

A safe and sure remedy for squash-bugs, plant and bark-lice, San Jose scale, caterpillars, rose-bugs, green-fly, melon, and all sucking insects. Add 25 to 50 gallons of water to one gallon of emulsion.

Qt., 75c; gallon, \$2.25; 5 gallons, \$8.00.
(Not mailable.)

Lime-Sulphur Solution

For San Jose scale. One gallon makes ten. Also for summer sprays, as it is an excellent fungicide. In summer dilute with 30 to 40 parts water.

Used in Greenhouses for control of Red Spiders.

½ pint to 3 gallons of water.	
Quart	\$0.40
½ Gallon .....	.60
1 Gallon	1.00
5 Gallon	5
½ Barrel	9.00
1 Barrel	12.00

Sulphur (For Dusting)

100 lb. bags.....	\$4.50
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Sulphur (For Lime Sulphur)

5 lb. package. .	\$0.60
10 lb. package. .	.75
50 lb. package. .	2.50
100 lb. package. .	3.75

Tobacco Dust

Fine ground Tobacco Powder for dusting.
1 lb. package, 15c; 100 lb. bags, \$5.00.

Tobacco Stems

Used by florists to burn in greenhouses, and by pigeon fanciers for nests. Bales about 100 lbs. each.

Per 100 lbs., \$3.50.

Grape Dust

Valuable for preventing mildew on roses, grapes and vining plants. 5 lb. pkg., \$1.25. Can be sent by mail.

Hammond's Slug Shot

Apply by dusting over plants. Kills cabbage worm and also currant and gooseberry worm, aphis or green fly on roses and flowers. Has prevented the ravages of curculio and canker worm on fruit trees, has likewise been used around beans, melons, squashes, etc., with great success. Keeps the striped bug from vine crops.

Price per 5 lbs., 60c; 25 lbs., \$2.75; 50 lbs., \$5.25; 100 lbs., \$10.00.

Cartons with perforated tops, 1 lb. Slug Shot in each, 25c; postage extra. Can be sent by mail.



Kills most plant pests, including even cutworms. Use it freely on tender plants and flowers—it can't burn or otherwise injure them. Neither will it injure the soil.

Non-Poisonous

EVER GREEN kills only insects—it is harmless to man, live stock, birds and pets.

Easy to Use

Just mix it with water and stir. No need for constant agitating—EVER GREEN stays in solution and won't clog sprayers.

1 oz. bottles	\$ 0.35
6 oz. bottles	1.00
Pint bottles (16 oz.)	2.00
Quart cans (32 oz.)	3.50
1 gallon cans	13.00

Bulk prices on request.

Can be sent by mail.



Volck



1 oz. bottles	\$ 0.35
6 oz. bottles	1.00
Pint bottles (16 oz.)	2.00
Quart cans (32 oz.)	3.50
1 gallon cans	13.00

Bulk prices on request.

Can be sent by mail.

Controlling plant pests successfully demands a spray that will not only effectively control pests such as Red Spider, Mealy Bug, Scale, White Fly, and Aphis, but at the same time be safe to use on tender plants. Volck answers this requirement and fewer applications will get results.

Volck does not burn the hands or face, or eyes; does not disfigure clothing nor leave a disagreeable odor after its use. Instead, Volck brightens the plants and gives them a healthy, handsome appearance. Volck is used on asters, begonias, crotons, cyclamen, evergreens, ferns, palms, poinsettias, snapdragons, etc.

Volck can be mixed with other spray materials as Bordeaux Mixture, Arsenate of Lead and Nicotine Sulphate; but should never be mixed with Sulphur or any Sulphur compound, either in the spray tank or on the plants.

Do not use sulphur on the steam pipes when using Volck. Spray only when necessary.

Volck is packed in convenient sizes; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. cans, 50c; 1 pt. cans, 75c; 1 qt. cans, \$1.00; 1 gal. cans, \$3.00; 5 gal. cans, \$12.00; 14 gal. drums, \$25.00; 28 gal. drums, \$40.00. Can be mailed.

SEMESAN

The Premier Seed Disinfectant

Control Diseases, Increase Yields, Improve Quality

SEMESAN—This modern disinfectant can be applied in either the liquid or convenient dust form to prevent or control effectively a most diversified variety of parasitic diseases and fungoid growths borne by seeds.

SEMESAN JR.—A less expensive but equally effective form of Semesan for the dry dust disinfection of field and sweet corn seeds against the ear, root and stalks rots.

SEMESAN BEL—Applied to whole or cut seed potatoes, either as a dry powder or a whitewash-like water mixture, Semesan Bel will prevent or control the common seed-borne potato diseases.

CERESAN—A dust disinfectant for seed grains.

Semesan

2 oz. tin	\$ 0.50
1 lb. tin	2.75
5 lb. tin	13.00
25 lb. pail	56.25
100 lb. drum	220.00

Semesan Jr. and Semesan Bel

4 oz. tin	\$ 0.50
1 lb. tin	1.75
5 lb. tin	8.00
25 lb. pail	31.25
100 lb. drum	120.00

Ceresan

8 oz. tins	\$ 0.50
1 lb. tins . . . . .	.75
5 lb. tins	3.00
25 lb. pails	12.50
100 lb. drum	49.00

Semesan cannot be sent by mail.

INSECTICIDES and FUNGICIDES

CYANOGENS

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Cyanogas Calcium Cyanide**G. Grade****For Greenhouse Fumigation**

"Cyanogas" Calcium Cyanide. A new and valuable insecticide for the destruction of Aphis, White Fly, Soft Scale, Thrips, etc., in the greenhouse. Calcium Cyanide when exposed to the air gives off hydrocyanic acid gas for a long period of time, which makes it a safe and effective material for overnight fumigation. Leaves no disagreeable odor, discoloration or residue on plants. Easy to use and economical.



100 lb. drums, per lb., 30c; 25 lb. tins, per lb., 40c; 5 lb. tins, per lb., 60c.

"G" Grade is not put up in one lb. pkgs.

A. Grade**Fine Ground for Dusting**

100-lb. drums, per lb., 30c; 25-lb. tins, per lb., 40c; 5-lb. tins, per lb., 60c; 1-lb. tins, 75c.

Lemon Oil**Kill Bugs With Lemon Oil Insecticide**

Soluble in water, no odor, no poison. It is just what you need, because it is death to plant pests, it will not injure the plant, it is not a poison, it is harmless to the user, it is safe and sure, it is economical. Once tried always used. It is not an experiment. Effective in destroying Lice, Scale, Mealy Bug, Spider, Thrip, Black and Green Fly, Mites, Ants, Aphid, Rust, Mildew, etc. Especially adapted for use in the greenhouse on Roses, Carnations, and Chrysanthemums, and for the washing of Ferns, Palms, and Rubber Plants.

Ot., \$1.10; gal., \$3.25.

Can be sent by mail.

Hammond's Thrip Juice

A contact insecticide for destroying sucking insects, such as Aphid or Plant Lice, Red Spider, Black Fly, Thrips, White Fly, Soft Scale and Mealy Bugs. Can be used in either greenhouses, hotbeds and is very valuable for outside work. To be diluted with water to the extent of one portion of Thrip Juice to 40 parts of water.

Price, pt., 85c; qt., \$1.25; gal., \$3.75.

(Not mailable.)

Whale Oil Soap

Useful in the Greenhouse for washing Palms, Rubber Plants, etc., infested with scale. A very dependable wash for trees, where the bark is infested with insects.

Price, 1 lb., 40c; 2½ lbs., 90c; 5 lbs., \$1.65; 10 lbs., \$3.25; not postpaid. (Can be sent by mail.)

**Tree Tanglefoot**

Easily applied, effective and economical protection for fruit, shade and ornamental trees against all crawling insects.

Remains sticky three months and longer. Remains effective, rain or shine. Won't soften, won't run or melt, yet always elastic. No mixing required. Applied with a wooden paddle. Will not injure trees. Full directions on container.

1 lb. makes 15 lineal feet of band 2 to 3 inches wide.

Price

1 lb. packages.....	\$ 0.60 each
5 lb. packages.....	2.75 each
10 lb. packages.....	5.25 each
25 lb. packages.....	11.00 each

The 1, 5 and 10 lb. sizes are lithographed cans—the 25 lb. size is a wooden pail.

Grafting Wax

It is important that the wax should not soften and run after having been applied to the graft. Ours is made with this particular feature in view. It will not soften in the sun so as to run. It is, however, easily worked with the hand when being applied. If used in very cool weather, it may be more quickly softened by holding it over the stove for a few moments. Besides its use for grafting, it is excellent if applied to young trees and shrubs if barked, and will remain on and prevent rot until the wound is covered with new bark.

Price, ½ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c.

Zenke's Fungicide

Recommended for mildew, Rust Leaf spots, black molds or blotches, wilts and blights, damping off, galls and leaf curl.

1-pt. cans, 60c; 1-qt. cans, \$1.00; 2-qt. cans, \$2.00; 4-qt. cans, \$3.50; 5-gal., \$15.00. (Not mailable.)

Drummond's White Fly Liquid**An Insecticide for Spraying**

Will actually destroy White Fly on Pelargoniums, Fuchsias, etc. Mealy bugs on Coleus, Vincas, etc., without leaf injury.

½-pt. can, \$1.50; 1-pt. can, \$3.00; 1-qt. can, \$5.00; 2-qt. can, \$9.00; gal. can, \$16.00.

Gallon lots prepaid. (Not mailable.)



N I C O - D U S T

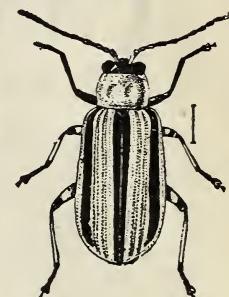
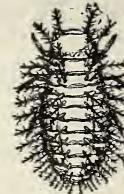
NICO

DUST

KILLS

THEM

ALL



The Best Preparation for the Control of Those Pests Which Commonly Infest Cultivated Plants.

General Recommendations

Nico-Dust is a contact insecticide and therefore should be applied carefully and thoroughly, in order for the material to come in actual contact with the bodies of the insects. The dust is most active when the temperature is high, and most effective when the air is still. Hence, applications should be made when it is as warm and as quiet as possible. A light, thorough, evenly distributed application is the most desirable.

The insects concerned have the power to multiply rapidly under favorable conditions.

Nico-Dust #6

Contains 6% Black Leaf 40.

For aphis on lettuce, cabbage, cauliflower, flowers, shrubs and general florists' use.

5-lb. package	\$ 1.75
25-lb. steel drum	7.50
50-lb. steel drum	12.50
100-lb. steel drum	22.00

Can be sent by mail.

Nico-Dust #10

Contains 10% Black Leaf 40.

For cantaloupe, watermelon, cucumber and squash. Experiments show a killing effect of nearly 100% almost instantly.

5-lb. package	\$ 2.75
25-lb. steel drum	9.00
50-lb. steel drum	15.00
100-lb. steel drum	27.50

Can be sent by mail.

Nico-Dust #21

Contains 8% Black Leaf 40 and 20% Arsenate of Lead.

For cantaloupe, watermelon, cucumber and squash. For striped beetles and aphid, also for worms on cabbage and cauliflower.

5-lb. package	\$ 3.00
25-lb. steel drum	10.00
50-lb. steel drum	17.50
100-lb. steel drum	30.00

(Not mailable.)



Therefore it is often necessary to make a second or a third application to keep infestation completely in check. These should follow in about one or two weeks from the previous application.

Early application is very important, when the insects first appear, and before they get numerous. The infestation should be checked before any damage is done.

The base of Nico-Dust is ground exceedingly fine and is very light in weight. Applied forcibly on the ground at the base of the plants it rises slowly to the under side of the leaves destroying aphid instantly, also very effective on striped beetle. Best results are obtained in the morning when dew is on the plants.

Nico Garden Dust



1-lb. Pkg.



½-lb. Pkg.

This is made for the home garden where small fruit, roses and other decorative flowers and plants are grown. It will eradicate in one application both the insect and mildew, leaf-cutting insects, red spider, slugs, snails and in fact the majority of the commonest pest found in the family garden.

½-lb. Self-Blowing Carton	\$0.40
1-lb. Package . . . . .	.75
(Not mailable.)	

SPRAYERS

Auto Spray No. 9



Diameter, 7 in.; height, 2 feet; capacity, 4 gallons; weight, empty, 9 lbs.; weight, loaded, 36 lbs.; weight, packed for shipping, 11 lbs.

Tank made of heavy brass or galvanized iron, of strongest construction. Pump two inches in diameter and of heavy, seamless brass. Can be easily removed.

Each machine fitted with 2 feet of $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch hose, also 2 ft. brass extension rod, fine spray nozzle, solid stream cap and either stop-cock or automatic shut-off as ordered.

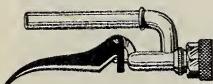
AUTO SPRAY No. 9B—Brass Tank with Auto Pop. Price, \$9.00.

AUTO SPRAY No. 9D—Galvanized Tank with Auto Pop. Price, \$6.50.

Brass Extension Rod



Brass Elbow, 35c each. 2-ft. Brass Extension Rod, 60c each.



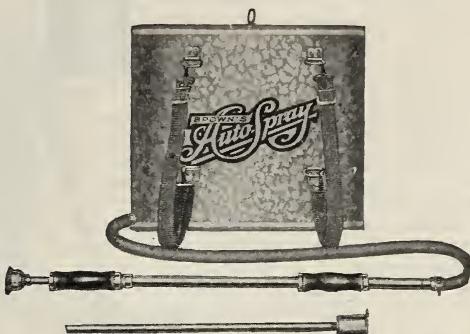
Auto Pop Nozzle for
No. 9 Sprayers.
Each, \$1.50.



Auto Spray No. 26 A. G.

A continuous general purpose sprayer with glass jar allowing operator to see amount of fluid in jar and use as measure for mixed solutions. Can be used with kerosene as a blow torch for destroying insects, removing paint, thawing out pipes etc. Each, \$1.35.

Auto Spray No. 5



Auto Spray shown with Knapsack Tank attached.

The Auto Spray No. 5 is a high pressure spray pump adapted for spraying orchards, vineyards, shrubbery, shade trees, potatoes and field crops; for whitewashing, disinfecting, spraying stock dip and fly oils, washing windows and automobiles, fighting fires and numerous other purposes.

It is double acting, maintaining a steady discharge without undue exertion on the part of the operator.

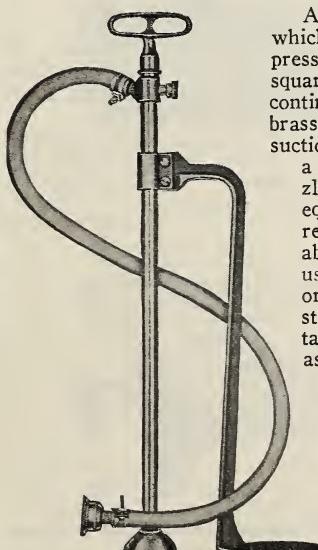
May be used with a bucket, barrel, tank or portable knapsack. Fitted with all-purpose nozzle, which produces any desired type of spray from a fine fog to a solid stream.

Price, Sprayer only, \$5.00.

Knapsack only, \$3.50.

Sprayer complete with Knapsack, \$8.00.

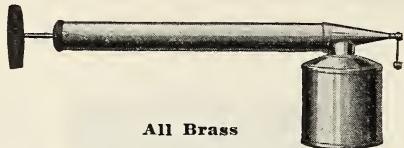
Auto Spray No. 6



A powerful bucket pump which easily generates a pressure of 200 pounds per square inch. It produces a continuous spray. Made of brass, equipped with a brass suction strainer as well as a strainer in the nozzle. The pump is equipped with a foot rest 16 inches high, enabling the operator to use almost any bucket or container. So constructed that it may be taken apart and reassembled without the use of tools of any kind. The Auto Spray No. 6 is regularly equipped with four nozzles of special design for variety spraying.

Price, \$4.50.

Auto Spray No. 26

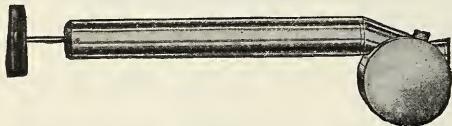


All Brass

The No. 26 Auto Sprayer delivers a finely divided atomized mist continuously. Will handle any solution which does not contain sediment. All working parts are brass with removable syphon tube and check valve. Pump is heavy tin. Sets into top of tank and is securely soldered, making a very rigid construction. Tank is heavy tin. Capacity one full quart. Lockseamed and thoroughly soldered.

Price, \$1.35.

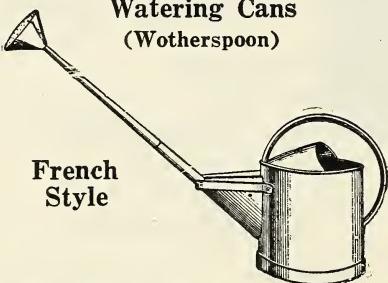
No. 22 Auto Sprayer



The No. 22 Auto Sprayer is a universal favorite for use in and around the house, yard, garden, chicken house, etc. Pump is made of heavy tin. Tank is heavy tin. The point of the pump passes through the tank and is securely soldered. Syphon tube is set at proper angle by a jig and carefully soldered. Construction combines strength, simplicity, neatness and uniform efficiency in operation. Heavy plunger rod and good leather. Capacity—One Quart.

Price, 60c.

**Watering Cans
(Wotherspoon)**

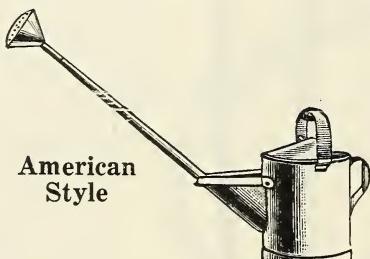


French
Style

They are made of heavy galvanized iron, and are equipped with extra long spouts, and with each pot, one coarse and one fine rose, made of high grade copper.

These pots are all hand made by expert workmen, and are the only ones on the market suitable for florists' or greenhouse use.

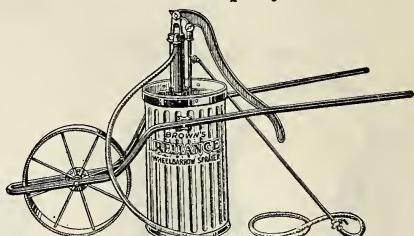
French Style—Oval, 6 qt., \$5.00.



American
Style

American Style—Round, otherwise same as above.
6 qt., \$4.50.

Reliance Sprayer



The Reliance is a sturdy wheelbarrow sprayer for use in spraying whitewash, kalsomine and cold water paints. It is also an excellent sprayer for field crops, garden truck, vineyards and general spraying. This machine consists of a 15-gallon corrugated galvanized sheet steel bucket, truck frame and wheel.

Due to the large capacity air chamber of the pump, this machine will spray approximately twice as long as the ordinary sprayer after pumping has ceased.

Specifications.

Bucket: Heavy corrugated sheet steel, 15-gallon capacity.

Truck Frame: Heavy iron pipe.

Wheel: 18 in. diameter, 2½-in. tire.

Extension: Iron, 2 ft. 8 in. long.

15-Gal. Capacity, Each \$24.50.

12-Gal. Capacity, Each \$22.00.

DUSTERS



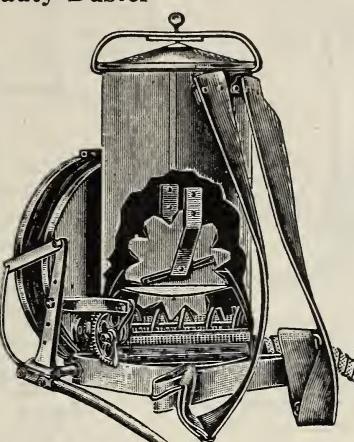
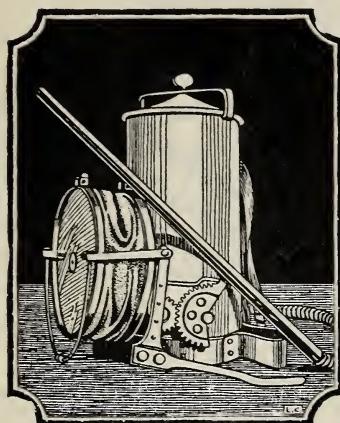
Crystal Duster



A new type duster with glass container, especially recommended for use in dusting garden truck and poultry houses. Is especially recommended for use with Cyanogas, also for dusting newly finished walls with colored powders. Each, \$1.50.

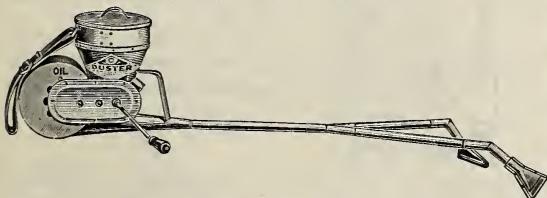
DUSTERS—Cont.

American Beauty Duster



very fine screen, so that the discharged dust floats in the air. No lumps only into moving air. It never falls to the bottom of the air-way, therefore no clogging. The construction of the airway is such that a miniature whirlwind is set up, resulting in the thorough breaking up and mixing of dust particles as they are ground through the fine sifting screen; throws a perfect cloud of very fine dust. \$18.00 each.

No. 100 D & B Duster



Simple—Substantial—Effective

Hopper holds about 4 lbs. of spraying powder.

No. 100 D & B Duster is best suited for low-growing crops such as Potatoes, Tomatoes, Cabbage, Berries, Melons, etc. It can also be used on shrubs and small trees.

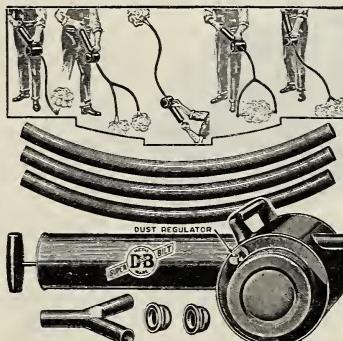
Simple and Easy to Operate—One of the most simple and easy operating duster of its kind on the market. Light in weight, well balanced and supported over shoulder by heavy web strap. Made of very few parts, nothing to get out of order. Dial indicator with graduating figures makes possible quick and accurate adjustment for regulating flow of powder from hopper. Distributes the dust uniformly. The powerful air blast produced by the fan breaks up the powder into a fine dust cloud, instantly covering all parts of the plant. The agitator and feeding mechanisms are made strong enough to break up all hard lumps of powder without injury to any parts of the Duster. Comes complete with attachments for dusting one or two rows. Elbows, pipes and wide spreading nozzles can be adjusted to direct dust cloud in many directions. Price, \$10.00.

No. 200 D & B Duster

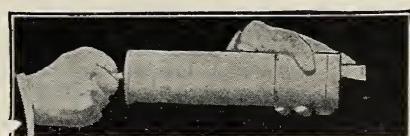
No. 200 D & B Duster same as No. 100 in construction and operation, but made with breast plate. Hopper of No. 200 D & B holds about 7 lbs. of spraying material. Price, \$13.00.

The arrangement of the knapsack, or shoulder carry, leaves both hands free for use at any time. The 600-cubic inch bellows' capacity gives a most powerful drive. It will easily reach high trees or cover wide areas of field crop. The bellows system gives absolute and instant control of the blast. The slightest change of pressure on the operating lever serves to throw the dust high or low, far or near at the operator's will and without loss of time or material. The feed, or discharge, can be regulated for a wide range of action, from a very thin, vapory dust to a dense cloud. The sifting device crushes lumps and force-feeds the dust through a fine screen, so that the discharged dust floats in the air. No lumps only into moving air. It never falls to the bottom of the air-way, therefore no clogging. The construction of the airway is such that a miniature whirlwind is set up, resulting in the thorough breaking up and mixing of dust particles as they are ground through the fine sifting screen; throws a perfect cloud of very fine dust. \$18.00 each.

No. 120 Dandy Duster

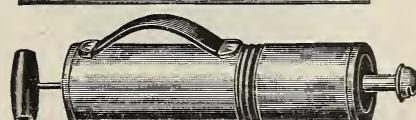


There are many improvements in the Dandy never before brought out. A combination of fittings can be adjusted from one dusting operation to another. Adjustable powder valve can be quickly set to control delivery of dust in large or small volume. Price, \$3.00.



Feeny Model "B" Dusters are universally known and used. They are durable and efficient for applying all powdered insecticides to all vegetables, plants, vines, flowers, etc. Price, \$1.25.

No. 130 Little Wonder Duster



Made of heavy tin provided with up or down shoot nozzle, also 12-inch extension tube. Length over all 28 inches. Diameter of pump and powder container 3 inches. Holds about $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of powder. Net weight each $1\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Price, \$1.25.

HAND SEED SOWERS

(Broadcast)



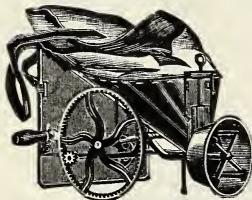
The Cyclone Seeder

Three-fourths of a bushel of seed distributed evenly will give better results than a bushel of seed poorly distributed. The Cyclone will distribute the seed perfectly even and will not throw it in an upward direction or against the operator, but direct and evenly to the ground.

The machine is supplied with an automatic feed adjustment so that the seed can be let on or shut off instantly.

Three special features of the Cyclone are—Slant Feed Board, Sheet Steel Oscillating Feed Plate, Non-Solder Tin Distributing Wheel.

Price each, \$2.50.

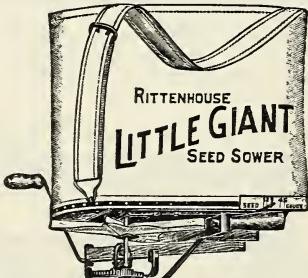


Cahoon Sower

Cahoon's Hand Seed Sower

For sowing alfalfa, wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, grass seeds, etc. The grain is held in tight sheet iron hopper, surrounded by a bag that will hold a bushel of seed. This is suspended by a strap from the operator's neck and held in position by a strap around the waist. The seed is thrown from eight to twenty feet on each side of the operator, the heaviest seed being, of course, thrown the greatest distance.

Price, \$6.00.



Little Giant No. 3 Seed Sower

This is a machine that will do perfect work and will sow all kinds of seed that is sown broadcast. Is strong and light and works easy. It is a labor saver and will be sure to please the user.

Price each, \$2.50.



The Horn Seed Sower

This Sower consists of a sack and a sectional tin tube. The sack is made of heavy duck and is operated by a swinging motion of the tube. Will sow different varieties of farm seed and do good work. Full directions for adjusting and operating on each machine.

Price, \$1.25.



The Wenatchee Fruit and Gathering Bag

Gives ease and comfort to the picker. Strap around waist keeps it in position. Mouth of bag is always open, being constructed with metal frame so that hands of picker can go with the fruit to bottom of bag. Bottom of bag is opened by snap and fruit is emptied out without bruise or injury.

Snapped at top, bag will hold one-half bushel; when snapped at bottom loop as shown in cut bag will hold about a bushel.

Bag made of 10-ounce duck stitched with waxed harness thread and reinforced with leather at wearing parts.

No. 7—\$2.50 each, \$27.00 per doz.

No. 9—\$2.75 each, \$30.00 per doz.

Blue Grass Stripper

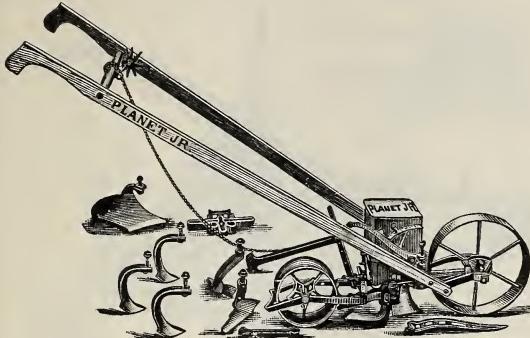


Hand strippers that do the work successfully and are just the thing where there is not enough blue grass to warrant expense of using a power machine.

Each, \$2.25.

GARDEN TOOLS AND FARM IMPLEMENTS

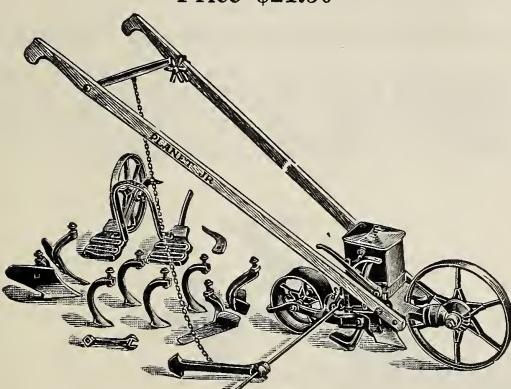
No. 4 Planet Jr. Hill and Drill Seeder and
Single Wheel Hoe.
Price \$18.00



More in use than any other tool of this kind. An old reliable that will sow any vegetable seeds in drills, at proper thickness, proper depth, and economically, or will drop in hills 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart. After crop is up it can be used as a Single Wheel Hoe. The assortment of cultivating attachments is such as to permit one to do the necessary plowing in the garden, hillling up plants, running furrows for fertilizer and seed, such as potatoes; in fact, it will do practically all garden work.

No. 4-D Seeder Only. Price.....\$14.25

No. 25 Planet Jr. Hill and Drill Seeder,
Double and Single Wheel Hoe.
Price \$21.50



Named by many users as the "Complete Gardener." Will sow all vegetable seeds in drills, at proper depth, thickness, and economically; will drop in hills 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart. Like No. 4, the index is absolutely accurate, and once set cannot be moved by accident. As a Double Wheel Hoe this tool straddles the row until plants are 20 inches high, using side hoes, cultivator teeth, rakes or other attachments. Then as a Single Wheel Hoe, it is used between the rows to do the cultivating work. Equipment also includes one pair of garden plows, with which ordinary plowing can be done. Rakes, disc hoes, etc., can be added whenever desired.

Planet Jr. Sweeps

Each

10 in. and bolt..	\$0.95
12 in. and bolt..	1.05
15 in. and bolt..	1.20
18 in. and bolt..	1.55
24 in. and bolt..	3.00



No. 3 Planet Jr. Hill and
Drill Seeder.
Price \$17.50



The market gardener's favorite. Will sow vegetable seeds in straight drills or drop in hills 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart. Capacity of the hopper is 3 quarts. The marker is used to mark rows up to 20 inches apart. Sows seeds the right thickness and proper depth, covers evenly, firms soil, and marks out next row—all in one operation.

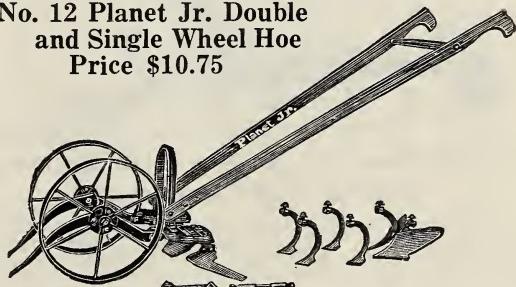
No. 5 Hill and Drill Seeder.

Price \$20.00

Same as No. 3 except has 16½-inch drive wheel instead of 15-inch wheel, and hopper holds 5 quarts.

No. 12 Planet Jr. Double
and Single Wheel Hoe

Price \$10.75

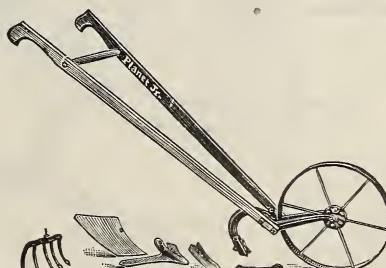


A great favorite with home gardeners and market gardeners. Equipment includes four steel cultivator teeth, pair of garden plows, pair of 6-inch hoes and pair of leaf lifters, a very satisfactory equipment. As a Double Wheel Hoe, it straddles the row, cultivating both sides until plants are 20 inches high. Also used as Single Wheel Hoe. Attachments specially hardened, oil tempered.

No. 13 Planet Jr. Double and Single
Wheel Hoe. Price \$8.00

Same as No. 12, with only 6-inch hoes for equipment, the most useful cultivating attachments.

No. 19 Planet Jr. Garden Plow and
Cultivator
Price \$5.90



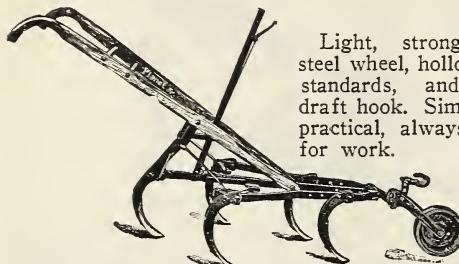
A complete and satisfactory Garden Plow and Cultivator. Equipment includes 2-inch cultivator tooth, 10-inch sweep, large garden plow, 5-prong cultivating attachment. Has 15-inch steel wheel. Handles adjustable to suit height of operator. A complete, efficient garden tool.

GARDEN TOOLS AND FARM IMPLEMENTS

No. 9 Plain Cultivator

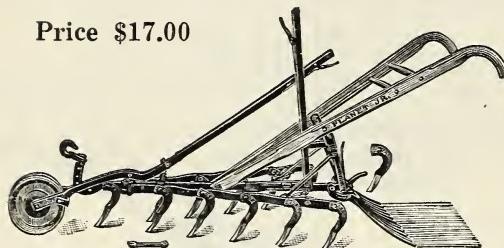
Price With Wheel \$12.75

Price Without Wheel \$10.75



HARROWS

Price \$17.00



No. 90 Planet Jr. Twelve-Tooth Harrow, Cultivator and Pulverizer

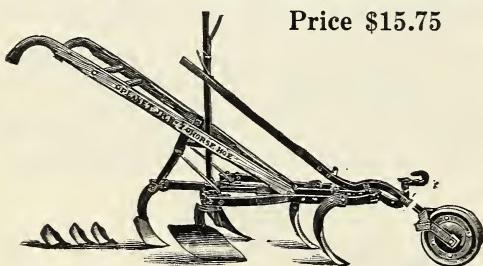
Has twelve chisel shaped teeth (1½ inches wide). Cultivates rows from 15 inches to 3 feet apart; pulverizer leaves soil very fine. Expands to 32 inches and contracts to 12 inches. Handles adjustable.

No. 90-B—Same, less pulverizer. Price \$14.00.

No. 90-D—Same as the No. 90 without pulverizer and wheel. Price \$11.00.

No. 7 Planet Jr. Horse Hoe and Cultivator

Price \$15.75

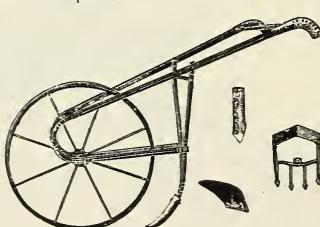


Same as No. 8, except that it does not have depth regulator.

Adams' Clipper Cultivator

Price \$5.00

Light, strong, durable. The 24-inch wheel makes it easy to handle. Equipped with rake and three styles of shovels, which will serve any purpose desired. Weight, 23 pounds.



No. 9 Planet Jr. Horse Hoe and Cultivator

Price

With Wheel \$14.25

Without Wheel

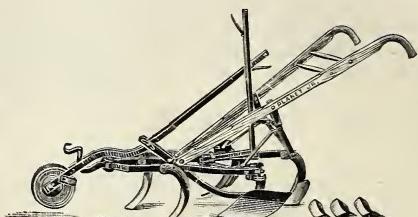
\$12.25



Same as No. 8, except that it has plain wheel instead of lever wheel and does not have depth regulator. Equipment same as No. 8.

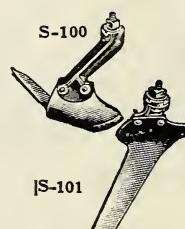
HORSE HOES

Price \$16.25



No. 8 Planet Jr. Horse Hoe and Cultivator

Frame extra long and two inches higher than usual, closes to 10 inches and opens to 25 inches. Equipment: Four 3x8-inch cultivator steels, one 4x8-inch cultivator steel, two 6-inch hillers, one 7-inch shovel, lever wheel, lever expander, depth regulator. All steels specially hardened.



Hand Tool Extras

S100/S101 Hoes—4½-inch, \$1.20 a pair; 6-inch, \$1.50 a pair; 7½-inch, \$1.75 a pair; 9-inch, \$1.65 a pair.

Single Wheel Hoe Plow R6, \$1.50 each. Double Wheel Hoe Plows M5/N5, \$1.50 a pair.

Regular Cultivator Teeth No. 1395, 50c each. Narrow Cultivator Teeth No. 2775, 50c each.

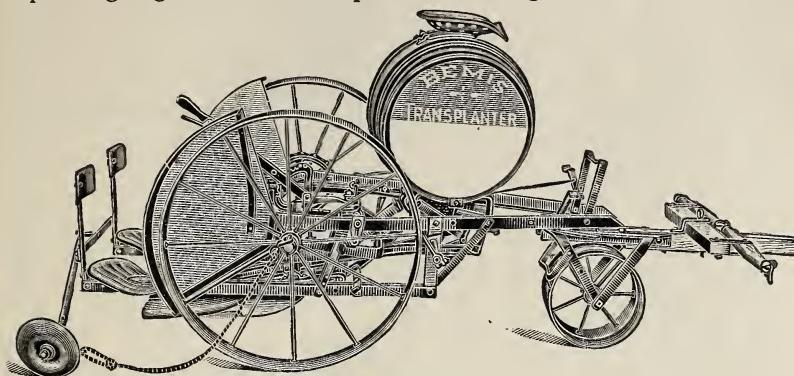
Horse Tool Extras

Cultivator teeth, hillers, hoe steels, sweeps, etc. Ask for special folder of Planet Jr. steels.

Complete Planet Jr. Illustrated Catalog Sent Upon Request

BEMIS TRANSPLANTER (Regular)

Especially adapted to the planting of tobacco plants, but can be used with equally good results in planting vegetables or other plants on level ground.



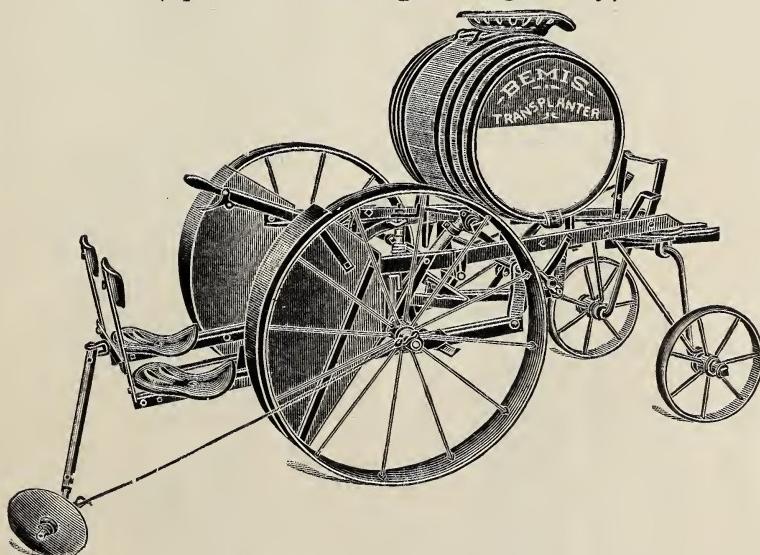
Sets tobacco, cabbages, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, strawberries, celery, nursery slips, etc., better than can be done by hand.

When the plants are set out by the Bemis the roots are not doubled up as is apt to be the case when set by hand. Consequently the plants start growing quicker, thrive better and a better yield is secured. The Bemis is simple in construction; no intricate parts to wear out; will last a lifetime.

Furnished With Either Pressure Plates or Pressure Rollers

Price \$90.00, Either Style Planter, F. O. B. Kansas City, Mo.	
Extra Pressure Plates, per pair.....	\$6.50
Extra Rollers, per pair.....	7.50

BEMIS TRANSPLANTER (Special for Planting on Ridges Only)



This style machine is used extensively by sweet potato growers and market gardeners, doing excellent work on ridges. By making a slight adjustment with sprockets, plants may be set in varying distances from 11 to 38½ inches apart.

The first successful Transplanter on the market.

Thirty years of continued Success.

Satisfied customers wherever used.

You cannot afford to experiment.

It sets plants when they are ready, no matter how dry the ground is.

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ORDER SHEET FOR SEEDS, PLANTS, TOOLS, ETC.

Phone

VIctor 8404

T. LEE ADAMS SEED CO.

417 Walnut Street

Kansas City, Mo.

Phone

VIctor 8404

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to any Post Office or Express Office in the United States all Flower and Vegetable Seeds at prices quoted in this catalogue. Purchaser pays shipping charges on all Farm Seeds Tools Fertilizers etc.

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Write any remark about your order in this space. If, WHEN ORDERING, you will give us the names and addresses of your neighbors (or friends elsewhere) who are interested in gardening, we will send them our Catalogue.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Average Amount of Garden Seed and Number of Plants for One Acre

Asparagus plants, 4x1½ ft.	7790	Okra in drills, 2½x¼ ft.	8 lbs.
Beans, Bush, in drills, 2½ ft.	1½ bu.	Onions in rows for sets.	60 lbs.
Beans, Pole, Lima, 4x4 ft.	30 lbs.	Onions in rows to make large bulbs.	6 lbs.
Beets and Mangels, in drills, 2½ ft.	6 lbs.	Parsnips in drills, 2½ ft.	10 lbs.
Cabbage in outdoor beds for transplanting.	12 oz.	Pepper Plants, 2¼x1 ft.	17,500
Cabbage sown in frames.	8 oz.	Pumpkin in hills, 8x8 ft.	3 lbs.
Carrot in drills, 2½ ft.	4 lbs.	Parsley in drills, 2 ft.	5 lbs.
Celery seed.	4 oz.	Peas in drills, short varieties.	100 lbs.
Celery plants, 4x½ ft.	20,000	Peas in drills, tall varieties.	75 lbs.
Corn, Sugar.	8 lbs.	Potatoes.	10 bu.
Corn Salad in drills, 10 in., large seed.	25 lbs.	Radish, in drills.	6 lbs.
Cucumbers in hills, 3x4 ft.	2 lbs.	Salsify, in drills, 2½ ft.	15 lbs.
Cucumbers in drills.	5 lbs.	Spinach, broadcast.	30 lbs.
Egg Plant, plants 3x2 ft.	5 oz.	Squash, Bush, in hills, 4x4 ft.	4 lbs.
Endive in drills, 2½ ft.	4 lbs.	Squash, Running, in hills, 8x8 ft.	3 lbs.
Kale, German Greens.	5 lbs.	Turnip, in drills.	2 lbs.
Lettuce in rows, 2½ ft.	3 lbs.	Turnip, broadcast.	2 lbs.
Leek in rows, 2½ ft.	4 lbs.	Tomato, in frames.	2 oz.
Melon, Musk, in hills, 4x4 ft.	3 lbs.	Tomato, seed in hills, 4x4 ft.	3 oz.
Melon, Water, in hills, 8x8 ft.	4 lbs.	Tomato plants.	3,800

Number of Plants to the Acre at Given Distances

Dis. apart	No. plants	Dis. apart	No. plants	Dis. apart	No. plants	Dis. apart	No. plants
12x 1 in.	52,2720	24x24 in.	10,890	36x36 in.	4,840	60x60 in.	1,743
12x 3 in.	174,240	30x 1 in.	209,088	42x12 in.	12,446	8x 1 ft.	5,445
12x12 in.	43,560	30x 6 in.	34,848	42x24 in.	6,223	8x 3 ft.	1,815
16x 1 in.	392,040	30x12 in.	17,424	42x36 in.	4,148	8x 8 ft.	680
18x 1 in.	348,480	30x16 in.	13,068	48x12 in.	10,890	10x 1 ft.	4,356
18x 3 in.	116,160	30x20 in.	10,454	48x18 in.	7,790	10x 6 ft.	726
18x12 in.	29,040	30x24 in.	8,712	48x24 in.	5,445	10x10 ft.	435
18x18 in.	19,360	30x30 in.	6,970	48x30 in.	4,336	12x 1 ft.	3,630
20x 1 in.	313,635	30x 3 in.	58,080	48x36 in.	3,630	12x 6 ft.	736
20x20 in.	15,681	30x12 in.	14,520	48x48 in.	2,723	12x12 ft.	502
24x 1 in.	261,360	30x18 in.	9,680	60x36 in.	2,901	16x 1 ft.	2,722
24x18 in.	15,520	36x24 in.	7,260	60x48 in.	2,178	16x16 ft.	170

Quantity of Seed Required for a Given Number of Plants

Plants	Plants	Plants	Plants	Plants
Asparagus . . . 1 oz. 800	Leek. . . . 1 oz. 1,500	Pepper. . . . 1 oz. 2,000	Savory. . . . 1 oz. 2,000	
Cabbage . . . 1 oz. 2,000	Endive. . . . 1 oz. 3,000	Tomato. . . . 1 oz. 2,000	Marjoram. . . . 1 oz. 1,500	
Cauliflower . . . 1 oz. 2,000	Egg Plant. . . . 1 oz. 2,000	Thyme. . . . 1 oz. 4,000	Rhubarb. . . . 1 oz. 500	
Celery. . . . 1 oz. 15,000	Lettuce. . . . 1 oz. 3,000	Sage. . . . 1 oz. 1,000		

Weights, Measures and Amount of Seed to Sow to the Acre

	Pounds per Acre	Pounds per Bu.		Pounds per Acre	Pounds per Bu.
Alfalfa—broadcast.	18- 22 lbs.	60 lbs.	Millets—for seed.	30 lbs.	50 lbs.
Alfalfa—drilled.	12- 15 "	60 "	Millet—Japanese.	15- 20 "	35 "
Barley.	95-110 "	48 "	Oats.	60- 80 "	32 "
Blue Grass, Ky.—for lawns.	75-100 "	14 "	Orchard Grass—for hay.	21- 28 "	14 "
Blue Grass, Ky.—for pastures.	20- 30 "	14 "	Orchard Grass—for seed.	10- 14 "	14 "
Blue Grass, Canada—lawns.	60-100 "	14 "	Pasture, Mixture.	30- 40 "	
Blue Grass, Canada—pastures.	14- 20 "	14 "	Peas, Canada field—broadcast.	150-160 "	60 "
Brome Grass.	20- 30 "	14 "	Peas, Canada field—with oats.	90-100 "	60 "
Broom Corn.	5- 8 "	48 "	Peas, cow—broadcast.	80-120 "	60 "
Buckwheat.	50- 60 "	52 "	Peas, cow—in drills.	45- 60 "	60 "
Clover, Alsike—alone.	8- 15 "	60 "	Peas, cow—in drills with corn.	20- 30 "	60 "
Clover, Alsike—in mixture.	4- 6 "	60 "	Rape—broadcast.	6- 8 "	50 "
Clover, Crimson.	12- 15 "	60 "	Rape—in drills.	4- 5 "	50 "
Clover, Mammoth—alone.	8- 12 "	60 "	Red Top—solid seed.	15- 18 "	
Clover, Mammoth—in mixture.	4- 6 "	60 "	Red Top—unhulled.	20- 25 "	14 "
Clover, Red—alone.	8- 12 "	60 "	Rye—early sown.	56- 70 "	56 "
Clover, Red—in mixture.	4- 6 "	60 "	Rye—late sown.	84-112 "	56 "
Clover, Sweet—hulled.	20- 30 "	60 "	Rye Grass.	28- 35 "	24 "
Clover, Sweet—unhulled.	25- 30 "	30 "	Sorghum forage—broadcast.	50- 60 "	50 "
Clover, White.	10- 12 "	60 "	Sorghum forage—in drills.	12- 15 "	50 "
Corn.	7- 14 "	56 "	Sorghum syrup.	8- 10 "	50 "
Corn—for silage.	40- 56 "	56 "	Soy Beans—broadcast.	60- 90 "	60 "
Fescue, meadow.	20- 30 "	24 "	Soy Beans—in drills.	30- 45 "	60 "
Fescue, other varieties.	28- 35 "	14 "	Soy Beans—in drills with corn.	15- 20 "	60 "
Hungarian—for hay.	48 "	48 "	Sudan Grass—broadcast.	20- 25 "	40 "
Hungarian—for seed.	30 "	48 "	Sudan Grass—in drills.	6- 10 "	40 "
Kaffir—drills.	12- 15 "	56 "	Sunflower.	6- 8 "	24 "
Kaffir—broadcast.	50- 60 "	56 "	Timothy.	10- 12 "	45 "
Lawn Grass.	60-100 "	20 "	Timothy and Clover—Timothy.	8 "	
Millets—for hay.	50 "	50 "	Clover.	4 "	

Our Golden Anniversary 1882 - - 1931

ON this, our fiftieth anniversary, we can think of no greater joy, no greater blessing, than the cementing of old friendships and the establishing of new relations—that will prove mutually helpful in a personal as well as a business way.

To those whom we have been privileged to serve—and to those who may become acquainted with us in the future—we give assurance of our best endeavors to help make the way helpful and pleasant.

T. LEE ADAMS SEED COMPANY